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PROJECTS IN AGING

Research Under Title IV-B
and Section 207G of the
Older Americans Act

Fiscal Years 1979, 1980 and 1981

DHHS Publication No. (AoA) 82-20512

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INTRODUCTION

The Administration on Aging is a focal point in the Federal Government to improve life conditions of older persons. Comprehensive services are being coordinated on the community level to help sustain older persons -- particularly the old-old -- in their own homes or in the least possible restrictive settings. Additionally, broad policy objectives, as described in Title I of the Older Americans Act, have been advanced.

The Division of Research and Evaluation awarded grants and contracts in Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980 to evaluate programs funded under the Older Americans Act and to support research to contribute to the well-being of the older population by:

a) Identifying and studying current patterns and factors that affect the lives of older persons;

b) Developing, demonstrating, and evaluating approaches and methods for improving the life circumstances of older persons;

c) Assessing recent AoA demonstration projects;

d) Codifying research on minority older persons;

e) Establishing a national research conference on technology and the aged;

f) Establishing a Gerontological Research Institute to address the problem of utilization of research findings.

Many of these projects reflect the particular attention that the Administration on Aging has given to the social and health needs of the very old and impaired, whose problems are exacerbated often by social isolation, low income, minority status, and/or rural residence.

This document presents abstracts of research projects, either new or continuations, funded by the Administration on Aging Division of Research and Evaluation during Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980. This booklet is organized around five topics: Health Care, Social, and Community-Based Services; Older People, Families, and the Community; Economics of Aging; Housing and Living Arrangements; and Special Projects. These topics are described as follows.

HEALTH CARE, SOCIAL, AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES . . . This section is concerned with developing knowledge and information on health care, social, and community-based services for older persons. Emphasis is on improvement of quality and effectiveness of the delivery of a mix of health and social services for the individual older person who is in need. Issues covered include the demand for and use of health and social services by the elderly, eligibility and administrative policies that affect accessibility, quality delivery and coordination of services, and impacts of organizations and legislation on health care, social, and community-based services.

OLDER PEOPLE, FAMILIES, AND THE COMMUNITY . . . This section is concerned with developing knowledge and information about characteristics, needs, and resources of older persons, ways the needs of older persons are met through families, neighbors, and other persons and organizations in their immediate environments, and ways various societal conditions impinge on the welfare of older persons and affect the manner in which society or the community respond to their problems and needs.

ECONOMICS OF AGING . . . This section is concerned with developing knowledge and information about employment, retirement, and income of the aging -- both those with and those without labor force attachment. A spectrum of issues on a continuum between full participation in the labor force and involuntary retirement is being studied. Attitudes and behavior of older persons and the consequences of organizational practices and statutory provisions relating to work, retirement, and income are being considered. Such knowledge may provide a basis for appropriate modifications of public and private policy and practices.

HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS . . . This section is concerned with developing knowledge and information on housing and living arrangements of older persons. Emphasis is placed on a range of issues relating to the adequacy of the living environment for meeting needs which are not met merely by ensuring availability of sound physical shelters, including: secure environment, freedom from physical and other barriers to mobility, environments that maximize the functional independence and sociability of older persons, management of public programs, and effects of increasing the participation of the aging network.

SPECIAL PROJECTS . . . In Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980, the Division of Research and Evaluation funded several different types of special projects, including two research conferences (on long-term care and technology and the aged), several codification studies (services to home-bound aged, community care systems, and research on minority older persons), a fellowship program, a Gerontological Research Institute, and an instrument-bank utilization grant.

In order to make study findings more accessible to policymakers and practitioners, project descriptions have been put into a more concise and comparable format involving emphasis on issues and dissemination. Readers are advised to contact principal investigators of research projects for more specific technical details. As each project is expected to result in a final report, as a minimum, no special mention is made of this outcome. Dissemination materials other than final reports are mentioned, whenever possible. The Administration on Aging hopes these abstracts will assist you to utilize the results of research funded by AoA in Fiscal Years 1979 and 1980.

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* GRANTS BY INSTITUTION *
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AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION
Identification and Evaluation of Food Technologies, Service Systems, and Technical Assistance for the Nutrition Program for the Elderly, Abstract No. 7

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HEALTH CARE, SOCIAL, AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES

Health Care, Social, and Community-Based Services

NEW AWARDS IN FY 1979 AND 1980

1. ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION OF COMMUNITY CARE SYSTEMS DEMONSTRATION RESULTS

L. Gottesman
Temple University, Institute on Aging, 1601 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, PA 19122
90-AR-0004
(01) $145,788 July 1, 1980 to December 30, 1981

This project will review AoA demonstration projects that focus on Community Care Systems (CCS). A Region III panel of policymakers, administrators, and service practitioners has been formulated to decide the questions to ask of the demonstrations and to dictate the form of analysis of responses. A nationally useful set of practical answers to users questions about CCS will result. The panel idea itself will place researchers and users of research results in better communication with each other.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS SUCCESSFUL IN PROMOTING INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED

R. Bennett, D. Wilder, and B. Gurland
Columbia University, 630 W. 168th Street, New York, NY 10032
90-AR-0005
(01) $115,574 March 1, 1980 to August 29, 1982

The objective of this project is to survey innovative institutional programs for the elderly to determine the conditions under which they are continued and/or diffused to their institutions as well as the characteristics of the institutions in which they succeed. An Inventory of Successful Innovative Institutional Programs will be developed and an analysis of characteristics of successful programs and of institutions in which they succeed will comprise the final product.

3. SUBSIDIZED TAXI PROGRAMS -- ONE ALTERNATIVE

R. Lynch
Center for Studying Social Welfare and Community Development, P.O. Box 13026, Philadelphia, PA 19101
90-AR-0007
(01) $24,000 March 1, 1980 to February 28, 1981

This project expects to gather information nationally on the status of subsidized taxi programs; to analyze variables leading to success and failure of such programs; to study the feasibility of a subsidized taxi program in Pennsylvania; and to develop model legislation.

4. PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPACTS OF ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION CHOICES ON THE ELDERLY: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AGING NETWORK

J. Gonda
University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007
90-AR-0008
(01) $19,638 March 1, 1980 to August 31, 1981

This project will develop a theoretical framework for existing psycho-social data on transportation and the elderly. Emphasis is put on the importance of variations of degrees of predictability and control that are found in different modes of transportation. Such information is useful to planners who design transportation services that are to be used by the elderly.

5. THE SEASONAL VULNERABILITY OF THE OLD AND COLD

R. Dobrof and M. Daum
Hunter College of CUNY, the Research Foundation of CUNY, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021
90-AR-0010
(01) $65,536 March 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980

This study will identify the cold-related problems of the elderly during a period of escalating fuel costs and the awareness of the health and social service networks. Additionally, it will assess the impact of these problems. Recommendations will be made for policies and programs to alleviate these problems.

6. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE OF HOMES FOR THE AGING

A. Trueblood
American Association of Homes for the Aging, 1050 17th Street, NW, Suite 770, Washington, DC 20036
90-AR-0017
(01) $160,180 April 1, 1980 to October 31, 1981

The major objectives of this project are to determine: (1) home facility characteristics associated with the existence of resident councils and resident board members; (2) the impact and extent of resident involvement in governance of homes for the aging; (3) the organization and function of resident councils and national coalitions in the Netherlands, Germany, and France; and (4) the current level of involvement and information needs of ombudsman at State and substate levels in working with resident councils and resident governance activities. Manuals will be developed for resident councils and for residents who participate on boards of homes for the aging.

7. IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF FOOD TECHNOLOGIES, SERVICE SYSTEMS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR THE ELDERLY

W. O'Connell
The American Dietetic Association, Department of Grants and Contracts, 430 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611
90-AR-0018
(01) $108,283 May 1, 1980 to July 31, 1981

This project will identify and evaluate the most effective food technologies and service systems to improve nutrition services to elderly persons. Project outcomes will include a project managers' handbook, guidelines for adoption of food technologies and service systems, and recommendations to facilitate the incorporation of these new developments in the Nutrition Program for the Elderly.

8. ASSESSMENT OF RECENT AOA DEMONSTRATIONS: SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

W. C. Richan, R. J. Kleiner, and R. A. Cohen
Temple University, Institute on Aging, Broad and Oxford, Philadelphia, PA 19122
90-AR-0023
(01) $112,046 April 15, 1980 to July 14, 1981

This project will survey a selected sample of recent AoA demonstration projects delivering social and community services. Criteria to be observed include consumer independence (defined in terms of both self-maintenance in the community and the opportunity to make choices), the nature and comprehensiveness of services provided, the case-centered coordination of services, and the demonstration projects outreach activities. It is hypothesized that the more comprehensive and coordinated the services, the greater the independence of consumers.

9. A STUDY OF THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HEALTH PLANNING AGENCIES AND AREA AGENCIES ON AGING IN MEETING THE HEALTH NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

P. Budetti and A. E. Benjamin
University of California, Health Policy Program, 1326 Third Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143
90-AR-0028
(01) $189,997 September 1, 1980 to February 28, 1982

The long-range goal of this project is to assist agencies on aging and health planning agencies in planning and delivering more appropriate health care services for the elderly. The study is designed to: (1) describe the activities of State and local planning agencies established under the National Health Planning and Resource Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-641); (2) analyze the specific implications these activities have on health care for older persons; (3) describe the nature and extent of relationships that have developed between the health planning agencies and State and local aging agencies established under Title III of the Older Americans Act; (4) assess the characteristics of the aging agencies that seem to affect differences in the nature and scope of the relationships with health planning agencies; and (5) make recommendations regarding strategies to increase collaboration.

10. A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF THE COST BENEFITS OF ALTERNATIVE SERVICE TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR OLDER PERSONS

B. Gurland
Columbia University, 630 W. 168th Street, New York, NY 10032
90-A-1649
(01) $278,603 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $204,754 January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

This research will compare the cost effectiveness of four treatments -- day hospitals, day care, domiciliary care, and nursing home care -- both within New York City and in comparison with four equivalent types of treatment in London, England, where such treatments are long-established and on-going parts of the health care system. After screening for at risk status, patients and controls are assessed with respect to their physical, mental, and social functioning. Measures are retaken nine months later. Cross-nationally reliable measures of change in the patient's condition are then related to the type of treatment received. Cost effectiveness of the treatment is then compared within each country and cross-nationally. Additional data gathered on elderly in nonhospital institutions in Mannheim, Germany will be compared with the data collected in the New York/London studies.

11. ESTABLISHING A DATA BASE ON EMERGENCY SERVICES AND THE ELDERLY: PLANNING FOR LINKAGES BETWEEN EMERGENCY SERVICES, LONG-TERM CARE, AND HEALTH RELATED SERVICES

S. Simson
West Philadelphia Community Mental Health Consortium, Older Adult Services, 6080 Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19142
90-A-1568
(01) $188,736 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $117,726 January 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981

This project will focus on emergency services as a critical component of the health care system which links the elderly service population to long-term and related health care. Specific objectives are: (1) assessment of care arrangements of elderly clients; (2) assessment of training of professionals who provide emergency services and long-term care arrangements, organizational factors influencing delivery of emergency services, and linkages of health system components for the elderly.

12. A NATIONWIDE STUDY OF DOMICILIARY CARE

S. Sherwood and I. D. Rutman
Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged, Department of Social Gerontological Research, 1200 Centre Street, Boston, MA 02131
90-A-1659
(01) $219,597 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $185,484 January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

The objective of this project is a description of the status of domiciliary care across the nation. Specifically, the following will be studied: (1) supply, costs, and level of services in different types of domiciliary care settings; (2) extent and types of linkages between home and community providers; (3) dynamics underlying the entry of elderly persons into these homes; (4) the relationship between Federal and State policies; and (5) supply, adequacy, quality, and appropriateness of services to residents. Findings may be used as a basis for policy recommendations regarding reimbursement levels, licensing requirements, and case management programs.

13. POLICY RESEARCH IN LONG-TERM CARE

S. Katz and J. Papsidero
Michigan State University, Department of Community Health Science, E. Lansing, MI 48824
90-A-1661
(01) $95,814 October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1980

The objective of this project is the development of an integrated archive of data on need, demand, cost, and impact of services on older persons with chronic conditions. The development of the data archive in long-term care includes several approaches, including review and analysis of research literature and legislation, selection of data sets, and a procedure for the integration of multiple data sets. A model for analysis and dissemination that addresses policy relevant questions on need, demand, cost, and impact of services will be developed.

14. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MINORITY ELDERLY

L. Gary
Institute for the Study of Human Systems, Inc., 245 Wilde Lake Village Green, Columbia, MD 21044
90-A-1662
(01) $95,295 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979

The objective of this project is to reduce inequities in the distribution of public benefits to minority elderly by: (1) interpreting existing data on public programs to determine if minority elderly have equal access to needed benefits; (2) determining the variance between the expected distribution of program benefits and actual distribution to minority elderly; (3) recommending policy actions to reduce the differentials in public benefit programs; (4) identifying deficiencies in the data on social and ethnic access to public benefits; (5) recommending specific strategies to improve the collection and analysis of racial and ethnic data; and (6) developing evaluation criteria which may be used to more precisely measure equal access to public benefit programs by minority elderly.

15. THE MINORITY ELDERLY: "EQUAL OPPORTUNITY" MYTH OR REALITY

J. McClure
California State University, 6000 J Street, Adm. 169, Sacramento, CA 95819
90-A-1665
(01) $166,097 October 1, 1978 to July 31, 1980

The objectives of this study are: (1) the examination of the extent to which minority elderly receive an equitable share of public benefit programs especially Title XX programs; (2) the delineation of program requirements delivery system attributes, elderly sociodemographic characteristics which contribute/create barriers and inequities to equal opportunity of minority elderly; and (3) the development of public policy to address the defined barriers and inequities.

16. PATHS TO ALTERNATIVE SERVICE MODALITIES AND DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT OF THREE MODALITIES ON SIMILAR GROUPS OF VULNERABLE ELDERLY

S. Sherwood
Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged (HRCA), Department of Social Gerontological Research, 1200 Centre Street, Boston, MA 02131
90-A-1666
(01) $238,035 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $219,968 January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980
(03) $174,521 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

This project addresses the decision-making process in the selection of long-term care services and the differential benefits relative to costs in a variety of community-based programs and institutional facilities on the lives of elderly recipients. Applicants to various service modalities, including geriatric day hospitals, nursing homes, domiciliary care, and day care services in Delaware and Pennsylvania will be screened, and recipients of services will be reinterviewed nine months after the initial interview. Data will also be obtained from members of the elderly person's informal support network, formal referral agents, administrators, and staff in the service modalities and from relevant State and agency records. Findings will be useful in formulating recommendations concerning the further development of, and improved access to, the more effective service modalities.

17. MINORITY ELDERLY AMERICANS: DEVELOPMENT OF A PROTOTYPE FOR AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

J. Weeks and J. Cuellar
Area Agency on Aging, County of San Diego, 1955 4th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101
90-A-1667
(01) $203,571 October 1, 1978 to July 31, 1980

This project proposes the following research objectives: (1) to develop, codify, and implement an on-going assessment strategy and tool for evaluating minority elderly in San Diego County regarding equitability for receipt of public benefits in the areas of housing, employment, income, health, retirement, and services; (2) to identify specific barriers and factors which prevent equitable sharing of public benefits with respect to knowledge and information of public benefit programs, to access problems and use of existing programs (the amount, quality, and appropriateness), to participate in the planning and delivery of the various programs; (3) to integrate the characteristics from minority elderly data with the population-based system, so that comparisons can be made between total elderly population and the elderly minority population across the same factors and dimensions as in objective #2; and (4) to develop policy recommendations regarding equitable public benefits for the elderly minority that will assess current laws and regulations in each of the areas (housing, employment, income, health, retirement, and services) and compare the laws and regulations with problems and barriers that have been identified by the San Diego County minority elderly. In addition, the public policy recommendations will contain suggestions regarding the use of this on-going data system for other Area Agencies nationally.

18. THE PATH TO THE INSTITUTION: SOCIO-CULTURAL, FAMILIAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS

R. Dobrof
Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021
90-A-1668
(01) $97,034 October 1, 1978 to January 31, 1980

Six objectives of this research are determination of: (1) reasons for the decision to enter long-term care institutions; (2) information available to the aged and their families in making the decision and how the information is obtained; (3) the role of professionals and significant others in the decision-making process; (4) how cultural and class-linked variables, such as family structure, influence use of institutional services; (5) the most effective means of providing information and outreach; and (6) specification of approaches that insure that long-term care services are delivered at appropriate levels and in culturally relevant ways.

19. INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF RETIREMENT ON THE UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND AN EXAMINATION OF THE FACTORS WHICH AFFECT THE UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AFTER RETIREMENT

I. Rosow and S. L. Syme
University of California, Campus Research Office, Berkeley, CA 94720
90-A-1669
(01) $79,091 October 1, 1978 to May 31, 1980

The prime objectives of the study are to: (1) discover effects of retirement on utilization of health services; (2) discover specific groups and types of individuals who utilize services least; (3) isolate factors which (a) facilitate the utilization of health services, and (b) inhibit the utilization of health services. This project will develop policy recommendations for improved utilization and will disseminate findings to all AoA offices and related agencies, including departments of public health and social welfare.

20. CHANGES IN THE ALLOCATION OF SERVICE RESOURCES AND IN THE COVERAGE PROVIDED TO OLDER PERSONS MOST IN NEED OF SERVICE UNDER TITLE XX

D. Holmes and M. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, NY 10036
90-A-1670
(01) $121,441 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979

This study is designed to provide information on the extent to which social services under Title XX are being targeted to low-income persons, to minority persons, to persons 75 and over, and to older persons living alone. The study is also designed to assess the access of older persons and their advocates to Title XX needs assessment and planning and the impact of group eligibility on services to older persons.

21. PERSPECTIVE ON EQUITABLE SHARE OF PUBLIC BENEFITS BY THE ELDERLY IN MINORITY GROUPS

D. Guttmann
Catholic University, HCSS, Washington, DC 20064
90-A-1671
(01) $148,116 October 1, 1978 to July 31, 1980

The principle objective of this study is to determine whether minority elderly receive an equitable share of public benefits, compared to non-minority elderly. The study will assess whether there are differences between minority and non-minority elderly, as well as between various sub-groups of minority elderly, with respect to: knowledge, access, and use of public benefit programs. Institutional and cultural factors will be analyzed to measure actual or potential barriers to receipt of public benefits. Equitability will be measured with considerations of the types, frequency, and/or level of benefits received, and barriers to receiving benefits. Selected public benefit programs to be studied include: OAA - Titles III, V, and VII; Social Security Act - Titles II, XVI, XVIII, XIX, and XX; and Food Stamp Program.

22. THE COST EFFECT AND BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH DOMICILIARY CARE AND INTERMEDIATE NURSING CARE

D. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036
90-A-1672
(01) $216,273 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $153,435 January 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981

This study is designed to provide data on costs and benefits for different types of older persons who are exposed to domiciliary or intermediate nursing care modalities. Specifically, the following questions will direct the study: (1) What is the cost of each treatment modality at differing levels of service input/output? (2) What is the relationship between service system outputs and cost and service benefits to elderly persons? (3) What benefits and costs are associated with assignment to each of the two modalities? and (4) What are the optimal configurations of input and output for residents at different levels of impairment and representing different demographic characteristics? A report for policymakers and program planners will summarize the findings.

23. MEDICARE SUPPLEMENTS: THEIR VALUE AND CONTROL

H. Herman
The American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016
90-A-1676
(01) $97,297 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

The objectives of this research are: (1) assessment of the cost effectiveness of private health insurance supplements to Medicare; (2) determination of the most appropriate and cost effective mechanisms for public regulation of private health insurance supplementation to Medicare; and (3) determination of such appropriate mix and interface between Federal and State regulation of such coverage. Findings will address policy questions concerning the mix and interface between public and private coverage of personal health care expenditures, use of the insurance concept, and other approaches vis-a-vis health services for the elderly.

24. SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY UNDER TITLE XX: AN ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL TRENDS 1975-1979

N. Gilbert and H. Specht
Scientific Analysis Corporation, 2408 Lombard Street, San Francisco, CA 94123
90-A-1677
(01) $117,335 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $ 61,897 January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980

The purpose of this project is to provide policymakers and planners with knowledge about the impact of Title XX on community services to the elderly. The study will examine trends in Title XX expenditures, eligibility standards, and types of services for the elderly in each State between 1975-1979. The project will analyze, through in-depth case studies, the approaches to Title XX opportunities taken by a select sample of AAA's and SUA's.

25. AGING AS A RURAL PHENOMENON

E. Stoller and J. Keane
Health Systems Agency of Northeastern New York, 75 New Scotland Avenue, Albany, NY 12208
90-A-1678
(01) $148,173 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $112,500 January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980
(03) $ 71,754 January 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

This research is aimed at identifying strategies used by the rural elderly (or by agents working in their behalf) in coping with declining health status and functional capacity. The research will focus on the utilization of formal social and health care services, informal or natural helping networks, and self-care. Special attention will be given to the role of informal networks in maintaining the functionally impaired or chronically ill rural elderly in non-institutional settings for as long as appropriate.

26. DECISION-MAKING FOR HOME CARE

A. Sager and R. Morris
Brandeis University, Levinson Policy Institute, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Waltham, MA 02254
90-A-1679
(01) $216,426 October 1, 1978 to March 31, 1980
(02) $139,772 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981

This research investigates the following questions: (1) How does the present home care planning process work? How do providers decide whom to serve, and the types, quantities, and providers of care? What are the financial, regulatory, and administrative constraints on home care? (2) How equitably -- horizontally and vertically -- are clients treated? (3) How do clients, their families, their home care planners, their physicians and independent professional consultants view the adequacy of current services? How well do these groups agree regarding the difference between what is provided and what constitutes "safe, adequate, and dignified" home care? What would be the cost of this care? and (4) How effective are current services? How well do current services and the hypothetical requests predict changes in client status?

27. PUBLIC GUARDIANSHIP AND THE ELDERLY

K. Miller, W. Bell, and W. Schmidt
Florida State University, 403 Westcott, Tallahassee, FL 32306
90-A-1680
(01) $84,904 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979

The objectives of this research are to determine whether public guardianship should be adopted more widely, to improve public guardianship laws, and their administration, and to develop information on public guardianship for planning and implementation of programs for the elderly. The project is national in scope and comprehensive on the subject of public guardianship, with special focus on the assistance rendered to vulnerable, low-income and minority elderly.

28. LONG-TERM CARE DECISION-MAKING: INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

B. Soldo and W. Tisdale
Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20057
90-A-1681
(01) $113,778 October 1, 1978 to November 30, 1979

The research focuses on the decision-making process surrounding the admittance of an older person to a long-term care (LTC) facility. Primary objectives are to: (1) reconstruct the decision-making process (DMP); (2) identify important dimensions of DMP with respect to persons involved; (3) identify systematic variations in DMP with respect to antecedent conditions; and (4) examine linkages between background characteristics of DMP and suitability of placement. Major objectives imply the following secondary objectives: (1) development of a functional disability index based on congruence between patient needs and supports available; (2) identification of elderly at "high risk" for inappropriate placement; and (3) identification of institutionalized elderly, and their characteristics, whose placement was preventable if specific types of community services were available.

29. NURSING HOMES AND THE BLACK ELDERLY: UTILIZATION AND SATISFACTION

B. Cyr
Foundation of the American College of Nursing Home Administrators, Inc., 4650 East-West Highway, Washington, DC 20014
90-A-1740
(01) $65,045 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

This project has the objective of developing a series of case studies profiling the history and present status of programs in long-term care facilities judged to be offering excellent care to Blacks. Attention will be given to those factors which influence utilization of long-term care facilities by Blacks. A training manual is to be developed to be used as part of a short-term seminar for long-term care administrators interested in attracting Blacks to their nursing homes and interested in developing programs sensitive to their needs.

30. SOCIAL SERVICE TECHNIQUES FOR THE MINORITY AGED

J. Colen
California State University, 6000 J Street, Adm. 169, Sacramento, CA 95819
90-A-1832
(01) $55,624 February 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

The overall goal of this research is to develop effective models of service delivery to the minority aged. More specifically, it is concerned with the identification of specific minority aged clients. It is directed toward the structure, processes, and techniques of programs that have proven successful in attracting, engaging, retaining, and serving aged Blacks, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and American Indians. It includes various types of social services wnd will be conducted within the seven counties of the Area 4 Agency on Aging, Sacramento, California.

31. YOGA AND RELAXATION -- MEDITATION AS PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE FOR BLACK, HISPANIC, AND WHITE OLDER PERSONS

D. Haber
University of District of Columbia, Institute of Gerontology, 425 2nd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20011
90-AR-2056
(01) $25,920 September 30, 1979 to February 28, 1981

The objective of this research is to determine if a program involving yoga and relaxation meditation is associated with improvement in health care behavior and physical and mental health among a sample of Black, Hispanic, and White elders over sixty years of age. Improvements are to be measured by reductions in medication, in visits to physicians, hospital stays, number of bedridden days, number of days spent indoors because of illness, levels of blood pressure and anxiety, and increase in life satisfaction. The effect of this type of preventive health treatment will be assessed across these three groups.

32. SERVICE UTILIZATION PATTERN OF THE RURAL ELDERLY

J. A. Krout and D. Larson
State University College at Fredonia, Fredonia, NY 14063
90-AR-2057
(01) $32,141 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

The objective of this study is to analyze the patterns of utilization of programs and services by the rural elderly. Service users and non-users will be compared, and the degree to which their patterns of usage correspond with stated needs will be investigated. The study will contribute to planning of more efficient community services for the rural elderly as well as suggest ways to use needs assessment in program development.

33. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN A NURSING HOME

R. Brent
University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211
90-AR-2058
(01) $30,720 September 30, 1979 to January 15, 1981

The purpose of this study is to investigate a long-term care institutional environment serving Missouri rural low-income elderly. The study will relate residents' former non-institutional life style, their preferences and learned patterns for interacting with their physical and social environment, and physical and mental health status to the physical and social environment of the institution. The study will examine the environment and determine how the institutions design rechannels resident's spatial organization of interactions. This study will develop a data base which can assist design specialists in improving the life style of nursing home residents.

34. SIMULATED SITE VISITS: PREPARATION FOR RELOCATION

M. Hunt
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-AR-2059
(01) $38,965 September 30, 1979 to December 31, 1980

The objective of this project is to determine whether a simulation technique to familiarize nursing home patients with a new environment is as effective as actual site visits. Three types of nursing home patients who are being relocated are compared; those who: (1) make site visits to new facilities; (2) receive simulated site visits; and (3) have no preparation. Assessments over a three-month period are made with regard to mortality, morbidity, home range, and attitudes toward the move. Results will be disseminated to State Agencies on Aging and State relocation preparation programs and at the Gerontological Society Annual Meeting.

35. STATE-OF-THE-ART: MEDICAID DISCRIMINATION IN LONG-TERM CARE

E. Griesel
National Citizens Coalition for Nursing Home Reform, 1424 16th Street, NW, Suite 204, Washington, DC 20036
90-AR-2062
(01) $23,050 September 30, 1979 to January 31, 1981

This project addresses the nationwide problem of discrimination against Medicaid recipients in nursing homes. It will develop and disseminate a state-of-the-art paper to summarize and describe the issues, identify resources and discuss current and potential solutions to the problem of discrimination against Medicaid recipients in nursing homes.

36. CONCEPTUALIZING QUALITY CARE FOR THE TERMINALLY ILL

M. Neal
Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
90-AR-2063
(01) $32,208 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1980

The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify various components of quality terminal care for the elderly; (2) to determine the relative importance attributed to the different components by patients, families, advocates, providers, and researchers; (3) to develop a conceptual model delineating the components of quality terminal care and their relative importance; (4) to identify policies currently impacting on the provision of terminal care in the U.S.; and (5) to make recommendations regarding future policies and regulations for assessment of quality terminal care for the elderly. Emphasis is placed on identifying policies and practices which affect the provision of quality terminal care to the elderly and on making policy recommendations which are applicable nationally.

37. NUTRITIONAL CARE SERVICES FOR ELDERLY SUBSCRIBERS PROVIDED BY HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

G. Jennings
Washington State University, Department of Foods, Nutrition, and Institution Management, Pullman, WA 99164
90-AR-2067
(01) $34,080 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1980

This study will determine the extent of therapeutic and preventive nutritional care services provided for elderly subscribers by the 203 health maintenance organizations (HMO's) in the United States. Data will be collected and analyzed to: (1) define the population served by HMO's; (2) identify organizational characteristics of the surveyed HMO's; (3) identify potential barriers to access of the elderly to HMO enrollment; and (4) describe the present and projected nutritional care services. Recommendations for improved HMO access for the elderly and for improved quality of nutritional care services will be made.

38. IMPLEMENTING THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT'S OBJECTIVES: EMPIRICALLY DERIVED MODELS OF LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY BEHAVIOR

A. Moran
Lehigh University, Center for Social Research, 103 W. 4th Street, Bldg. #2, Bethlehem, PA 18015
90-AR-2071
(01) $35,972 September 30, 1979 to February 28, 1981

The focus of this project is on how local social service delivery agencies select operational objectives and respond to the incentives and disincentives imposed through the administration of the Older Americans Act. This project will develop a questionnaire that examines how social service delivery agencies choose objectives and respond to administrative "interference". A constrained optimization model will be developed and policy-oriented recommendations for the administration of the Older Americans Act will be presented.

39. IMPACT OF TITLE VI ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 ON NURSING HOME INTEGRATION IN THREE EAST COAST STATES

G. Schafft
Foundation of The American College of Nursing Home Administrators, Inc., 4650 East-West Highway, Washington, DC 20014
90-AR-2072
(01) $24,000 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1980

This project assesses the effectiveness of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in assuring access to nursing homes for the minority elderly. It will determine the intent of the law and its interpretation and enforcement through Federal, State and local government agencies. The effect of Title VI, on actual nursing home enrollment and patient satisfaction, as well as the voluntary compliance of nursing home administrators, will be ascertained. Policy-oriented recommendations to government agencies in the area of minorities and long-term care will be made.

40. TOWARD A CONTINUUM OF CARE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR DECISION-MAKING BY STATE UNITS ON AGING AND AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

J. Watkins and D. Watkins
University of Maine, Department of Sociology, Orono, ME 04469
90-AR-2073
(01) $32,480 September 30, 1979 to May 31, 1981

This project will review the continuum of care concept and its application in rural service areas, develop a policy evaluation schema related to health care components of the continuum of care, identify rural characteristics that have implication for design and implementation of a continuum of care program, and identify researchable questions that will further advance continuum of care in rural settings. A state-of-the-art review of continuum of care for rural settings will be conducted. A monograph of findings will be disseminated to State Agencies on Aging.

41. ASSESSMENT AND SYNTHESIS OF FINDINGS FROM AOA SUPPORTED PROJECTS ON SERVICES TO HOMEBOUND ELDERLY AND PROJECTS ON INFORMAL SUPPORTS

D. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, NY 10036
90-AR-2106
(01) $211,455 October 1, 1979 to June 30, 1981

The major objective of this study is to assess, synthesize, and disseminate information from those model projects which have had a particular emphasis on the homebound elderly (i.e., projects in which at least 25% of the client group has been homebound) or on informal support systems. The study is designed to mine the experiences of these two sets of projects and to synthesize these experiences in such a way as to make them widely accessible to audiences of policymakers, administrators, and practitioners.

42. STUDY OF THE VIRGINIA NURSING HOME PRE-ADMISSION SCREENING PROGRAM

E. Harkins
Virginia Commonwealth University, Virginia Center on Aging, 1617 Monument Avenue, Richmond, VA 23220
90-AR-2109
(01) $100,418 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $ 58,882 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

This project will examine: (1) the extent to which a pre-admission screening program leads to suitable placements of older persons; (2) whether the mix of community services for those not recommended for nursing home placement is as costly as public funds as that involved in nursing home care; (3) precipitating events that lead to an older persons' application to a nursing home; and (4) the differences in functional status and well-being over time for older persons recommended for community vs. institutional placement.

43. FACTORS AFFECTING UTILIZATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES BY ELDERLY PROBLEM DRINKERS

J. Hindrichsen
University of Miami, Laboratory for Behavioral Research on Aging, P.O. Box 248106, Coral Gables, FL 33124
90-AR-2110
(01) $164,204 October 1, 1979 to June 30, 1981

This research investigates the extent to which alcoholic treatment programs have been effective with elderly problem drinkers. Assessments will be made of the impact of a variety of barriers to treatment for this population, the effectiveness of existing outreach and treatment programs, factors which foster positive treatment outcomes, and the degree to which attitudes of service providers impact upon treatment. This information will enable program planners to assess the magnitude of elderly population at risk for alcohol related problems and can facilitate development of effective treatment programs for elderly problem drinkers.

44. ADVOCACY IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES: THE IMPACT OF MINORITY ORGANIZATION ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION

J. McClure
California State University, 6000 J Street, Adm. 169, Sacramento, CA 95819
90-AR-2111
(01) $151,070 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $104,132 January 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

The focus of this study will be advocacy in minority communities (Asian Pacific Americans, Black Americans, Chicano or Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans) and on organizations that involve advocacy and self-help. Characteristics of community aging organizations that are related to successful advocacy on behalf of the minority aged will be identified. Different forms of involvement between advocacy groups for the aged and public agencies will be studied. Conditions under which relationships lead to allocation of public resources for the aged and factors related to success and failure of such groups that developed alternative non-public resources for the aged will be analyzed.

45. IMPROVING TRANSPORTATION FOR THE ELDERLY: A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

J. Revis
Institute of Public Administration, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036
90-AR-2114
(01) $182,468 October 1, 1979 to February 28, 1982

This study will identify ways in which specialized transportation services may be made more effective. Specifically, it will identify major problems of transportation providers, solutions applied by transportation providers to solve these problems, differentiate between problems encountered and solutions developed by providers according to various provider characteristics, and identify potential solutions to problems which merit further testing and demonstration. Interviews are being conducted with transportation service providers of a sample of Area Agencies on Aging. Findings will be useful to government agencies, including the aging network.

46. COORDINATING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS FOR THE ELDERLY

U. Ernst
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-AR-2115
(01) $149,820 October 1, 1979 to October 31, 1980

This study will assess studies and demonstration projects that have been initiated within the last few years. Barriers to and impacts of coordination of transportation services provided by social service agencies will be reviewed. Specific functions, such as planning or vehicle operation, will be studied across one or more agencies or programs. Both centralized and decentralized functional consolidation will be categorized in this study. Interviews will be conducted with a sample of key decision-makers at all levels of government as well as agencies involved in providing transportation. Findings will be distributed through a monograph, as well as at professional meetings.

47. THE EXTENT OF AREA AGENCY COMMITMENT TO MINORITY OLDER PERSONS AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICES

M. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, NY 10036
90-AR-2117
(01) $170,001 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $ 78,729 January 1, 1981 to September 30, 1981

The extent to which Area Agencies on Aging make special efforts on behalf of minority elderly, factors which determine Area Agency commitment, and strategies which seem to have the greatest probability of success will be studied. Specific indicators of Area Agency commitment include: proportion of contracted services with minority service providers, development of consumer materials for non-English speaking elderly, assignment of staff to minority affairs, sponsorship of training sessions on the needs of the minority elderly, development of contracts that specify location of satellites in minority neighborhoods, and minority staffing. This study will be useful to Area Agencies on Aging, especially those located in areas with a heterogenous population.

48. FACTORS IMPACTING ON THE WELL-BEING OF ELDERLY BLACK WOMEN

R. C. Gibson
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-AR-2183
(01) $39,321 October 1, 1979 to August 31, 1981

Data from two major national studies, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Survey of Black Americans, will be analyzed with reference to use of counseling services by older Black females. This study will focus on one proposed determinant: a sense of personal control, as affected by critical life events, such as retirement, changes in income, changes in family composition, and educational choices. Findings will be disseminated to aging network agencies, as well as to various professional channels.

49. PROJECT DE INDEPENDENCIA

P. Marques
Central Denver Community Services, 1411 Stout Street, Denver, CO 80202
90-AR-2184
(01) $27,260 September 30, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This project identifies and evaluates the effectiveness of support services utilized by elderly Mexican Americans in Denver, Colorado. Community-based organizations which provide support services for elderly Mexican Americans will be identified as well as factors in population composition and in the neighborhood which influence community organizations to attend to the support needs of the elderly in the community.

50. EVALUATION OF ADVOCACY PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE III OF THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT

J. Juster
CRC Education and Human Development, Inc., 26 Brighton Street, Belmont, MA 02178
HEW-105-79-3007
(01) $334,697 October 1, 1978 to February 28, 1981

The purpose of this project is to examine the activities of the advocacy programs under the Older Americans Act (legal services and nursing home ombudsman program). Tasks include: (1) documentation of program objectives of the two programs, including areas of agreement and disagreement as seen by Federal policymakers and program managers, State and Area Aging officials, and advocacy project leaders; and (2) a survey of program activities of legal services and ombudsman projects. Examples of issues to be addressed include (a) the extent to which legal services and nursing home ombudsman activities are being funded under Title III; (b) differing programmatic approaches which are being followed; and (c) an assessment of the effectiveness of services provided.

51. ANALYSIS OF FOOD SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEMS USED IN PROVIDING NUTRITION SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY

R. Kirschner
Kirschner Associates, Inc., 2425 Alamo Avenue, SE, Albuquerque, NM 87106
HEW-105-79-3012
(01) $411,062 September 30, 1979 to March 31, 1981

The purpose of this contract is to study the effects of the type of food service delivery system upon the costs of meals in providing nutrition services to the elderly. A stratified sample of 125 nutrition projects which represent the various types of food delivery systems will be studied in depth to determine meal costs. The nutritional and microbiological content of the foods served under each delivery system will also be addressed. Findings from this study will be made available to nutrition service providers for their use in considering modes of food service delivery appropriate for their organizational settings.

CONTINUATION AWARDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1979

52. ON LOK COMMUNITY CARE ORGANIZATION FOR DEPENDENT OLDER ADULTS

M. L. Ansak
On Lok Senior Health Services, 1490 Mason Street, San Fransico, CA 94133
18-P-00156/9
(01) $100,000 September 29, 1978 to September 28, 1979
(02) $234,994 September 29, 1979 to January 31, 1981
(03) $191,074 February 1, 1981 to January 31, 1982

The overall objective of this project is the development of a model of community care organization for dependent adults (CCODA) based on the management and reimbursement principles of the health maintenance organization. Long-term care is focused in a community, rather than an institutional setting. Specifically, the project is: (1) developing a centrally-funded and administered community care system for meeting the comprehensive health needs of dependent adults; (2) measuring the impact of decategorized funding (involving substantial provider risk) on utilization, quality, and cost of services; (3) contrasting management efficiencies of the CCODA model with those found in current systems of long-term care or "brokerage" models (which tend to be fragmented); (4) developing actuarially sound methods of budgeting medical and social needs of dependent adults; and (5)producing a yardstick for cost and utilization to measure effectiveness of other models of service provision to dependent adults. The research component will identify and describe the development process and establish an information system responsive to the CCODA's information needs.

53. ALTERNATIVE DESIGNS FOR COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE DELIVERY TO THE ELDERLY THROUGH CASE SERVICE COORDINATION/ADVOCACY

R. M. Steinberg
University of Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Center, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007
90-A-1280
(01) $182,755 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $306,380 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(03) $137,764 January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1980

The objectives of this study are to: (1) study past case coordination programs and the emergent conditions for success; (2) inventory current case coordination programs in aging; and (3) formulate a series of practical models with guidelines for implementation and evaluation. The products will consist of a comprehensive State-of-the-Art Summary, directions of current programs, and up to seven models for future demonstration case coordination programs with accompanying guidelines and training materials.

54. ASSESSMENT OF GERIATRIC DAY HOSPITAL CLIENTS

S. Brody and S. W. Poulshock
University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, HUP, 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
90-A-1367
(01) $ 98,259 January 15, 1978 to January 14, 1979
(02) $112,699 January 15, 1979 to February 29, 1980

The objectives of this proposal are to: (1) obtain performance and utilization standards for GDH clients through comparison with performance and utilization patterns normative for elderly criterion groups at different states in the aging process; (2) determine the extent and nature of improper GDH placement; and (3) develop guidelines for a GDH and external service systems. Outcome variables -- performance and utilization -- are associated with variables of social support, living arrangements, and health status.

55. A STUDY OF THE ROLE OF STATE AND AREA AGENCIES ON AGING IN THE PROVISION OF COMMON SUPPORT MECHANISM FOR DE-INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

H. Brill
Health Systems Planning Foundation, 222 Middle Country Road, Smithtown, NY 11789
90-A-1376
(01) $95,925 January 15, 1978 to January 14, 1979
(02) $22,468 January 15, 1979 to June 15, 1979

The objectives of this project are: (1) given the need for equivalent continuum of care by an elderly population being released from large public mental health facilities and a resident population undergoing institutional episodes, identify what actions have been taken by State and local Agencies on Aging in policy determination, planning service delivery, and community involvement in linking institutional facilities and community-based services and in ensuring access of both populations to these facilities and services; and (2) to develop alternative models for implementing and sustaining the mechanisms required to maintain these linkages and to provide a continuity of care. Using the exploratory descriptive method, this project is designed so that policy, planning services, and community involvement can be studied to identify first whether recognition of the problem exists and second, the actions taken in relation to the problem. The study will provide insights into the interactions among institutional and community-based services as they affect the vulnerable elderly who experience temporary institutionalization. The alternatives models derived from this study will provide a basis for strengthening the role of Agencies on Aging in this area.

56. PROJECT M.A.S.P. (MINORITY AGING AND SOCIAL POLICY)

S. McConnell
University of Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Center, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007
90-A-1297
(01) $183,157 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $168,635 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

The two overall objectives of this project are: (1) to add to the state of knowledge about aging and social policy, particularly concerning the Black and Mexican-American elderly; and (2) to provide decision-makers, academicians, and the general public with information based on project research and foster utilization of project findings in decision-making regarding social policy and minority aging. The products planned for development by this project are: (1) three policy reports, one on retirement, one on health, and the other on housing; (2) two brochures based on the policy reports; (3) three fact sheets from the data analysis; (4) six ad hoc reports; and (5) three one-half hour videotapes on the project's research findings. Analysis of the data is intended to assist policy-makers, planners, social service delivery personnel, and advocates for the aged who are involved in housing issues related to the elderly.

57. MAINTAINING THE ELDERLY IN THE COMMUNITY

D. Rabin
Georgetown University, Department of Community and Family Medicine, 37th and O Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20057
90-A-1381
(01) $106,831 April 1, 1978 to May 31, 1979
(02) $157,273 June 1, 1979 to May 31, 1980
(03) $162,095 June 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

This project attempts to demonstrate that the health needs of an inner city elderly, chronically ill, but currently ambulatory, population can be met through the intervention of a nurse interventionist operating out of a family practice. This is expected to result in better health status, more appropriate use of services (medical and community-based social services), less institutionalization, and lower overall costs than would be the case without the intervention.

OLDER PEOPLE, FAMILIES, AND COMMUNITY

NEW AWARDS IN FY 1979 AND 1980

58. A SPANISH LANGUAGE RESEARCH PROJECT FOR OLDER PERSONS

R. M. Becerra
International Institute of Los Angeles, Research and Development Division, 435 South Boyle Avenue, East Los Angeles, CA 90033
90-AR-0003
(01) $138,278 April 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981

The objective of this project is to assess and make available measures and instruments in the Spanish language suitable for policy, program, and research on the Hispanic elderly. A literature review will be conducted in order to develop an inventory of instruments and identify Spanish language research on elderly persons. A handbook of abstracts, search techniques, translation procedures, and transferability of instruments from English to Spanish language and among Hispanic subgroups will be identified.

59. USES OF SELF-HELP AND MUTUAL AID IN COMPENSATING FOR SENSORY CHANGES IN OLD AGE

L. G. Hiatt
American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011
90-AR-0012
(01) $100,734 July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981
(02) $ 78,837 July 1, 1981 to March 15, 1982

The focus of the project is on sensory changes in old age and on self-help approaches (adaptive techniques) to compensate for these changes. A handbook for establishing self-help groups for sensory-impaired older persons, self-help instructional materials (to translate medical and experiential information into practical self-study advice), and slide tape sets for use in the community will be produced.

60. SELF-HELP AND ADVOCACY FOR THE UNDERSERVED ELDERLY

R. Newcomer
University of California, Third and Parnassus, San Francisco, CA 94143
90-AR-0013
(01) $98,874 April 1, 1980 to March 30, 1981
(02) $36,544 April 1, 1981 to August 31, 1982

This project seeks information on how neighborhood and community organizations can be assisted to serve the needs of older people more effectively. Special attention is given to efforts which have been successful in identifying, recruiting, and serving the most disadvantaged and hard-to-reach elderly. This most disadvantaged group has been defined as Urban Black elderly and suburban and rural elderly residents who are at risk of institutionalization because of either mental or physical disorders.

61. HISPANIC SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND THE CHRONICALLY ILL OLDER HISPANIC

C. Lacayo
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores, 1730 N. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90015
90-AR-0014
(01) $191,952 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981
(02) $ 74,875 April 1, 1981 to January 31, 1982

The objectives of this project are to: (1) review the problems and circumstances of Hispanic families which care for chronically ill elderly at home; (2) catalogue the social services which are available to assist these families; (3) identify the formal and informal community or neighborhood-based supports available to the elderly; and (4) develop bilingual instructional materials to provide information designed to facilitate care of the chronically ill elderly by Hispanic families.

62. DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION: CENSUS DATA AS A PLANNING TOOL

S. Haberkorn and M. Traugott
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-AR-0015
(01) $132,749 April 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

The purpose of this project is to enable service planners and providers in the aging network to utilize census data on a regular and routine basis to establish service needs and plan fiscal allocations. Specific objectives include the development of a written information brief regarding census data use; a computer program which can be used to generate relevant displays of the census data; and a utilization manual which will document the features and operation of the computer program.

63. FISCAL CRISIS AND TAX REVOLT: IMPACT ON AGING SERVICES

C. Estes
University of California, Third and Parnassus, San Francisco, CA 94143
90-AR-0016
(01) $195,130 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981
(02) $ 82,379 April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

This project will examine the occurrence of fiscal crisis and tax revolts and their impact on aging services. Special attention will be given to the effectiveness of the different responses of governments and service provision networks. Characteristics of State and Area Agencies on Aging will be analyzed with reference to their responses to fiscal problems.

64. EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY INTERVENTION FOR THE ELDERLY

R. Schulz
Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
90-AR-0019
(01) $160,275 March 1, 1980 to December 31, 1981

This research has five objectives: (1) identification of a national range of community intervention programs/services designed to meet the needs of the elderly person experiencing a pivotal life event; (2) delineation of criteria by which the effectiveness of such programs may be judged; (3) assessment of program effectiveness by such criteria; (4) development of information manuals containing models of effective intervention programs and strategies for replication in communities and within agencies and service systems; and (5) development of a plan to disseminate these models and strategies. An intensive case study will be conducted of the prevelance and use of intervention programs following the Mount St. Helen's volcano disaster.

65. AAA AND THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE ELDERLY

P. Roeder
University of Kentucky, James W. Martin Graduate Center for Public Administration, 409 Commerce Building, Lexington, KY 40506
90-AR-0026
(01) $143,268 June 1, 1980 to February 28, 1982

Four objectives of this project are to: (1) identify the extent of interaction initiated by State Units on Aging and Area Agencies on Aging with community mental health centers and other mental health providers; (2) identify the structural and process incentives and constraints which result from the interactions such as joint planning between units of the aging and mental health network and the potential impact these activities have for improving the delivery of services to the elderly; and (4) develop policy recommendations on how to increase the level and effectiveness of interaction between aging and mental health agencies.

66. MALTREATMENT AND ABUSE OF ELDERLY: INCIDENCE AND PROGRAM MODELS

R. Douglas and T. Hickey
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-A-1664
(01) $100,130 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

This project will review the literature, survey key professional respondents, analyze available research and agency data, and make recommendations regarding the abuse, neglect, and maltreatment of the elderly in domestic and institutionalized circumstances. The project will make recommendations regarding case findings and reporting procedures and will develop operational and conceptual definitions and models of the maltreatment phenomenon involving older Americans.

67. THE BATTERED ELDERLY SYNDROME: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

M. Block
University of Maryland, Center on Aging, College Park, MD 20742
90-A-1674
(01) $99,974 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

The purpose of this project is to determine the feasibility of approaches and methods for investigating the national incidence of maltreatment of older persons, including neglect and physical or mental abuse. This determination will provide a basis for policy and program development to protect the elderly against such violations of their rights and dignity. The objectives include development of technical approaches suitable for obtaining valid data required for determining the incidence of different types of maltreatment of older persons, and assessment of these technical approaches in terms of feasibility, adequacy, cost, and usefulness for policy and program development.

68. DEMONSTRATION OF A SELF-HELP APPROACH TO THE COORDINATION OF HUMAN AND HEALTH SERVICES

E. Nelson
Dartmouth College, Department of Community Medicine, Hanover, NH 03755
90-AR-1949
(01) $125,754 July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980
(02) $140,658 July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981
(03) $120,925 July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982

This project will use indigenous self-help networks to increase the independence of a group of persons sixty years or older. A self-help course (educational intervention) will be assessed in terms of individual utilization of formal health and service systems, increased use of self-help networks, improved functional health status, and changes in expenditures for health and human services.

69. PERSONAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AMONG THE AGING IN A RURAL CONTEXT

C. Cormack and B. Douglas
Oregon State University, Department of Anthropology, Corvallis, OR 97331
90-AR-2060
(01) $32,293 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

This project focuses on effects of certain psychological and cultural variables on the operation of programs for the elderly in four specific rural and semi-rural communities. A non-random sample of 60 delivery personnel and of 120 women, ages 50-85, will be interviewed and administered test instruments concerning conceptual systems and community involvement. Certain critical psychological and cultural aspects affecting rural elderly persons' participation in formal programs will be identified.

70. PROBLEMATIC LIFE SITUATIONS: CROSS-CULTURAL VARIATIONS IN SUPPORT MOBILIZATION AMONG THE ELDERLY

S. Manson
National Tribal Chairmen's Fund, Inc., White Cloud Center, 840 SW Gaines Road, Portland, OR 97201
90-AR-2064
(01) $23,909 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This study plans to integrate recent advances in two previously unrelated fields -- social network analysis and person by situation interaction — to produce an approach to the cross-cultural investigation of when and how urban White and Indian elderly mobilize their respective support systems (formal and informal) to cope with situations that are especially problematic for them. Data will be analyzed to identify similar and different perceptions of problematic situations and to compare patterns of support mobilization within and between the two elderly samples.

71. DEVELOPMENT OF A RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND RESOURCE GUIDE ON THE HISPANIC ELDERLY

C. Vasquez
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores, 3875 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 401, Los Angeles, CA 90010
90-AR-2068
(01) $29,140 October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1981

This project seeks to summarize and make known information on the Hispanic elderly in the United States. A research/resource guide will be developed through both a computerized search of appropriate data bases and manual searching of data. This guide will provide researchers and other persons interested in Hispanic elderly with a needed tool: a comprehensive, current summary of data on the Hispanic elderly.

72. KINSHIP AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS OF RURAL ELDERLY IN MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO

D. Sutherland
Ohio University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Athens, OH 45701
90-AR-2069
(01) $34,810 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This study will focus on: (1) the structure of households that include elderly relatives; (2) the extent of the elderly's reliance on wider kin network and community support systems; and (3) indigenous information systems that transmit information on the elderly about service programs. Study results include a model of kinship and community networks used by rural elderly, as well as an explanation for the unusually high ratio of elderly participation in service programs.

73. SURVIVAL TECHNIQUES OF OLDER BLACK AMERICANS IN ECONOMICALLY STRESSFUL CIRCUMSTANCES

T. Chandler
Institute for Contemporary Social Problems, P.O. Box 5745 University Station, Seattle, WA 98105
90-AR-2070
(01) $28,948 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

This project will analyze the characteristics of economic stress and survival techniques in a sample populace of 100 older Black persons in a major metropolitan area. Behavioral responses to inflation will be investigated through structured and open-ended interviews. This study is expected to lay the groundwork for a subsequent, national-scope inquiry.

74. DEVELOPMENT OF ADVOCACY AND SELF-HELP ASSISTANCE ROLES IN TELEPHONE REASSURANCE VOLUNTEERS

J. DeRidder
Houston Baptist University, Department of Behavioral Studies, 7502 Fondren Road, Houston, TX 77074
90-AR-2074
(01) $29,008 October 1, 1979 to November 30, 1980

This project addresses the problem of increasing the life-expectancy of elderly clients of a telephone reassurance service in Houston, Texas. Objectives include: (1) increase of agency knowledge of volunteers' performance as advocates and assistants in self-help prior to and following the implementation of a training program; (2) increase volunteers' assumption of advocacy and self-help assistance roles; and (3) expand the use of the telephone as an educational tool for volunteers and clients through development of informational audio-tapes.

75. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR THE ELDERLY: COORDINATION AND ANALYSIS

N. Connors
Friendship Health Center, NW Gerontology Center, 3320 SE Holgate, Portland, OR 97202
90-AR-2075
(01) $25,680 October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1981

This study focuses on the coordination of an effective assessment tool on a county level. Members of a specific coordinating council, composed of representatives of health, social service, educational, advocacy, and consumer groups in a county in Portland, will coordinate use of an assessment tool. The study will describe barriers to this development, as well as analysis of types of data accessible, and patterns of tool utilization.

76. FAMILIES AS CARETAKERS OF THE ELDERLY: A COMPARISON OF RURAL INDIAN AND WHITE FAMILIES

C. Strong
Whatcom Counseling and Psychiatric Clinic, 1135 Mt. Baker Highway, Bellingham, WA 98225
90-AR-2076
(01) $24,000 October 1, 1979 to January 31, 1981

This study focuses on the caretaking patterns for elderly relatives of rural Nooksack Indian and White families. Resources, successful coping mechanisms, and factors that diminish stress will be identified. Barriers that impede use of available programs, including attitudes towards programs, as well as problems experienced in providing care, such as perceived stress in caretaking, will also be identified.

77. ADEQUACY OF A RESEARCH INSTRUMENT FOR URBAN AND RURAL SPANISH SPEAKING ELDERLY

E. Bastida
University of Missouri, Institute for Community Studies, 1020 E. 63rd Street, Kansas City, MO 64110
90-AR-2077
(01) $32,842 October 1, 1979 to November 30, 1980

The objective of this research is to assess the reliability and validity of a specific inter-ethnic research instrument developed from interviews with older Mid-Western Hispanic persons (from Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Cuba). This instrument will measure separate and joint effects of ethnic, sociodemographic, and geographic (metropolitan vs. nonmetropolitan factors) upon levels of family integration, adjustment to aging, age identity, and utilization of services.

78. CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON HEALTH SCREENING PROGRAMS FOR MINORITY AGED

S. Taylor
Wayne State University, Institute of Gerontology, Detroit, MI 48202
90-AR-2078
(01) $24,979 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

Four objectives of this study are: (1) comparison of participation rates of ethnic minorities in health screening sites in Detroit; (2) examination of the impact of cultural/environmental factors on utilization of a health screening service; (3) assessment of the impact of education and counseling as a preventive health measure for minority elderly; and (4) analysis of data for planning and implementing a health screening program for minority elderly. The program's ability to obtain staff and appropriate services to meet the special needs of ethnic minority elderly will be assessed.

79. A SURVEY OF FAMILIES PROVIDING HOME CARE TO CHRONICALLY ILL ELDERLY RELATIVES

J. Fox
Duke University, School of Nursing, Durham, NC 27710
90-AR-2081
(01) $30,504 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This pilot program has three objectives, identification of (1) problems that families in two counties in North Carolina encounter when providing care for chronically ill older elatives; (2) resources and strategies utilized by families; and (3) conditions under which relatives report ability to continue to provide home care for elderly persons. Findings are of potential use to health care professionals working with families in home care settings, persons working with admissions to long-term care facilities, and lay persons faced with providing home care for elderly relatives.

80. TO INCREASE THE USEFULNESS AND UTILIZATION OF NEEDS ASSESSMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF ADVOCACY, PLANNING, POLICY FORMULATION, AND PROGRAM SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

N. LaCharite
Center for Human Services, 5530 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20015
90-AR-2107
(01) $227,977 October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1981

This project, after developing a typology of needs assessments methodologies and after surveying Federal, State, and local agencies regarding assumptions, techniques, advantages, disadvantages, and resources available for various methods, will identify circumstances under which needs assessment criteria and techniques are most cost efficient and successful. Recommendations on regulations, related to State and Area Agency needs assessment requirements, will be made.

81. THE EFFECTS ON FAMILIES OF CARING FOR IMPAIRED ELDERLY IN RESIDENCE

S. W. Poulshock and B. Silverstone
Benjamin Rose Institute, The Applied Gerontology Research Center, 636 Rose Building, Cleveland, OH 44115
90-AR-2112
(01) $242,780 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $131,081 January 1, 1981 to January 31, 1982

The objective of this study is to assess caregiving problems and resources of families (including both caregivers and impaired elder relatives). Outcome measures include: (1) physical, social, and emotional effects of the care process experienced by the caregivers, as well as the impaired aged; (2) pattern of problems for caregivers; and (3) coping mechanisms to resolve problems associated with the care process. Findings and their implications will be discussed at two national conferences for service providers and policymakers.

82. NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PREVELANCE OF FAMILY AND CAREGIVING ARRANGEMENTS

B. Soldo
Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, NW, Washington, DC 20057
90-AR-2124
(01) $105,057 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

The focus of this study is on structural and geographic variations of families as caregivers of the elderly. Specifically, this project will: (1) document the national prevelance of caregiving in families of the elderly in the same household (as well as clarify differences by AoA Region, States, and urban-rural residence); (2) identify caregiving variations by household structural characteristics, socio-economic status of the family, and specific characteristics of the caregiver and impaired; (3) identify socio-economic and psychological problems encountered by family caregivers; (4) clarify "successful" and "Unsuccessful" caregiving arrangements and coping strategies; and (5) develop materials useful to family members involved in providing home care to older impaired relatives.

83. WOMEN IN THE MIDDLE AND CARE OF THE DEPENDENT ELDERLY

E. Brody and M. Fulcomer
Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141
90-AR-2174
(01) $132,217 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This project focuses on the family and work role combinations of middle-aged women. Emphasis is given to their caregiving activities and the extent of stress they encounter as they participate in different types of caregiving activities. Additionally, a data base on elderly care recipients will be analyzed. Findings on preventive services at three government levels can be useful to service providers, educators, the gerontological research community, and the larger public.

84. AGING WITH TELEVISION COMMERCIALS

G. Gerbner, L. Gross, and N. Signorielli
University of Pennsylvania, 3451 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
90-AR-2176
(01) $118,257 October 1, 1979 to March 31, 1981

This study investigates how television commercials and drama influence both older persons' needs and society's responses to those needs. Data to be coded will be obtained by viewing an existing two year archive of commercials, commercials aired during the Fall of 1979 and 1980 as well as prime-time and weekend daytime network programming. A national conference, to be attended by representatives from Federal and community organizations, communication researchers, and media (particularly television) personnel, is expected to be held in September, 1981.

85. A YOUTH SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE FRAIL ELDERLY

F. Kobata and B. J. Spitler
University of Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Center, Los Angeles, CA 90007
90-AR-2191
(01) $133,844 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980
(02) $159,649 October 1, 1980 to December 31, 1981
(03) $ 95,000 January 1, 1982 to June 30, 1982

This demonstration project will recruit, screen, train, place, and supervise high school students in the provision of supportive tasks for the frail elderly. High school teachers and counsellors will be included in the training, with the objective of establishing an ongoing training program for high school students.

CONTINUATION AWARDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1979

86. INFORMAL SOCIAL NETWORKS IN SUPPORT OF ELDERLY BLACKS IN THE BLACK BELT OF THE UNITED STATES

W. Watson
National Center on Black Aged, 1424 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005
90-AR-1290
(01) $146,000 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $167,965 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979
(03) $159,932 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

The focus of this project is on caregiving relationships and behavioral responses to stress among rural Black aged persons in the Black Belt of the United States (Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi). Types of support groups, such as family and kin, friends, and church, will be analyzed to gain further understanding of conditions under which older persons can reside in their communities.

87. A STUDY OF THE INFORMAL SUPPORT NETWORK OF THE NEEDY ELDERLY

S. Sherwood
Hebrew Rehabilitation Center for Aged, Department of Social Gerontological Research, 1200 Centre Street, Boston, MA 02131
90-A-1294
(01) $105,710 September 30, 1977 to September 29, 1978
(02) $259,214 September 30, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(03) $117,640 January 1, 1980 to January 31, 1981

The purpose of this study is to synthesize and analyze current literature and available data on informal support networks of elderly persons, especially those who are vulnerable. Attention will be given to the relationship between informal and formal systems. Recommendations for establishing, maintaining, and/or strengthening informal support systems for the vulnerable elderly living alone will be made.

88. A NATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE SERVICE NEEDS OF THE HISPANIC ELDERLY

C. Lacayo
Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores, 1730 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90015
90-A-1295
(01) $160,000 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $175,000 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980

The objective of this project is to determine the actual service needs from a national survey of Hispanic elderly and identify factors which retard their utilization of services. Outcomes of this project include recommendations on how existing structures can be modified to provide adequately the needed services which will be disseminated through an audio-visual package, regional conferences, researcher training seminars, and publications.

89. AGING, SOCIAL ISOLATION, AND KINSHIP TIES AMONG JAPANESE AMERICANS

W. Liu and M. Osako
University of Chicago at Chicago Circle, Department of Sociology, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680
90-A-1296
(01) $80,000 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $50,812 October 1, 1978 to February 29, 1980

The proposed research will investigate the impact of modern social structure upon the intergenerational relations between aged parents and their adult children in Chicago, Illinois. The major objectives of the study are: (1) to identify the extent and context of Japanese American elderly's social isolation; (2) to identify the affective and instrumental aspects of the intergenerational relations; (3) to examine the child's role performance as a nexus linking intergenerational relations and the larger society; and (4) to test hypotheses concerning the affect of the adult child's socioeconomic status upon intergenerational interaction.

90. WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIENDS

S. Rix
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007
90-A-1320
(01) $122,419 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $132,818 October 1, 1978 to October 31, 1979

The objectives of this research are to assess: (1) the extent of the need for particular supportive services among the older population which would enable them to remain and participate in the community; (2) the extent to which services are being provided within the immediate environment of the older individual; (3) the adequacy and acceptability of services for both providers and recipients; (4) the nature and extent of gaps in services; and (5) the problems that providers of services face in attempting to meet the needs of older persons, and the resources that would enable them to provide more adequate or more desirable services. This project is a national telephone survey of older people and individuals in the informal social network tho are involved in helping older people maintain their independence. A final report will include interrelationships among the study variables. Also to be completed is a manual designed for individuals and groups who provide help for older people as well as for older people who want to help themselves. It will include practical advice on common and not-so-common problems that older people and their helpers face in coping with life.

91. AMERICAN VALUES AND THE ELDERLY

H. Johnson
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-A-1325
(01) $ 92,403 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $120,749 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

Project objectives encompass a variety of theoretical as well as practical approaches to the task. In general, the objectives are the following: (1) to conceptualize and study the structure and dynamics of American values during the last 30 years from historical, sociological, and philisophical perspectives; (2) to chart, analyze, and explain changes and shifts in these values; (3) to identify key indicators and measures of these values; (4) to make predictions, based on findings, of future trends in values; (5) to analyze the development and implementation of social policy for and affecting the elderly in the context of the value structure; (6) to identify key measures of social policy implementation; (7) to illuminate how policy approaches to the elderly have been or have not been reflective of and sensitive to changes in the American value structure; (8) to predict and recommend future policy approaches to the elderly based on assessments of value trend and past and current social policy; (9) to relate the findings of such a study to the past, present, and future condition of the elderly in America; and (10) to disseminate findings in a variety of forms so that they can be useful to State and national legislators, State Offices, and Area Agencies on Aging personnel, other human services personnel and gerontologists in the academic disciplines.

92. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

G. Mimms
Area Agency on Aging, County of Los Angeles, 601 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90005
90-A-1328
(01) $103,215 October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02) $142,840 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(03) $ 80,244 January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980

The objective of this project is to create a new, more effective approach of targeting service areas. A series of maps have been developed to identify within two Area Agencies on Aging collective cognitive neighborhood images, ecological, social and environmental characteristics, and interaction patterns that represent supports, services and goods at a neighborhood level. Guidelines for planning to integrate services into the structure of the neighborhood are being planned.

93. THE IMPACT OF THE ENTRY OF FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS ON EXISTING NETWORKS OF OLDER AMERICANS: A POTENTIAL FOR PARTNERSHIP OR CONFLICT

M. Cantor
Fordham University, Center on Gerontology and Graduate School of Social Services, 113 W. 160th Street, New York, NY 10023
90-A-1329
(01) $120,852 October 1, 1977 to December 31, 1978
(02) $145,228 January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979
(03) $145,228 January 1, 1980 to November 30, 1981

The objectives of this project involve assessment of: (1) the extent to which older persons in need of supportive services in the home have an informal support system; (2) factors which cause an older person or his/her family to turn to the formal system for assistance for services; (3) services provided by a formal system; (4) impacts on the informal system of the entrance of formal organizations; (5) the possibility of building a viable partnership between the formal and informal systems; and (6) the value system of agency personnel, informal caregivers, and potential clients regarding appropriate roles for the informal and formal social support system.

94. IMPACT OF SUBURBANIZATION ON THE NEEDS OF OLDER AMERICANS

J. Koshel and M. Gutowski
The Urban Institute, Social Services Research Program, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-A-1366
(01) $ 85,993 January 15, 1978 to January 14, 1979
(02) $138,813 January 15, 1979 to November 30, 1980

The objectives of this study are to determine (1) whether suburban elderly have characteristics -- including income distribution -- different from central city counterparts; (2) whether poor suburban elderly are concentrated in particular types of suburban areas or are dispersed; (3) whether suburbs are developing housing options for the elderly, particularly low to moderate income elderly who prefer rental housing; (4) whether characteristics of elderly who live in retirement communities differ from elderly in the rest of suburbia; (5) whether retirement communities are becoming a dominant trend in suburban housing choices for the elderly; and (6) factors, including social services, which influence the elderly to move from or remain in the same environment after retirement.

95. PROGRAM RESEARCH FOR SERVING THE INDIAN ELDERLY

A. Elgin
National Indian Council on Aging, P.O. Box 2088, Albuquerque, NM 87103
90-A-1369
(01) $207,677 January 15, 1978 to July 14, 1979
(02) $169,609 July 15, 1979 to April 15, 1981

The objectives of this research are to identify: (1) the most appropriate indicators for defining the aged within the Indian community and their need for public service; (2) the public's current response to need fulfillment and its constraints and opportunities for need fulfillment; (3) a strategy supportive of Indian culture and tradition. Results are expected to consist of a preferred definition of the Indian aged, Indian aging needs profile, a resource development manual; and a services program design for serving the Indian elderly.

96. CASE STUDIES ON THE POTENTIAL FOR PERSONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE MINORITY ELDERLY TO ACT IN SUPPORTIVE CAREGIVING AND COMMUNITY-INTEGRATIVE ROLES

S. Jacobson and B. Hawkins
Institute for the Study of Human Systems, Inc., American City Building, Suite 314, Columbia, MD 21044
90-A-1375
(01) $137,989 January 15, 1978 to January 14, 1979
(02) $155,598 January 15, 1979 to March 31, 1980

The objective of this research is to explore the role of informal caregivers in Black communities with the following sub-objectives: (1) identification of informal caregiver roles; (2) identification of linkages between informal and formal caregiver systems; and (3) identification of incentives and obstacles which encourage or deter informal caregiving. Handbooks and a curriculum for training of caregivers will be developed.

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* ECONOMICS OF AGING *
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NEW AWARDS IN FY 1979 AND 1980

97. HOME EQUITY CONVERSION PROJECT

K. Scholen
Wisconsin State Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, 1 W. Wilson Street, Madison, WI 53702
90-AR-0001
(01) $140,855 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981
(02) $103,188 April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

This project studies how older persons convert the equity in their home into income without having to sell it. It answers three questions: (1) How can home equity be converted into income? (2) Who needs and wants to do it? (3) How can older homeowners choose a sound plan that meets their needs? This study will help in the development of sound plans, policies, and consumer programs at the beginning of what may become a new financial industry.

98. THE OLDER JOB SEEKER: BARRIERS AND SUPPORTS IN THE JOB SEARCH

M. Daum and P. Kurzman
Hunter College Jointly with the Research Foundation of CUNY, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036
90-AR-0020
(01) $133,170 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981
(02) $ 49,851 April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982

This study will identify characteristics of a national sample of job seekers 50 years of age or older and barriers and supports related to successful job finding. Emphasis is on social-psychological aspects of job seeking motivation and ability to conduct an effective job search. A manual directed toward assisting the older job seeker will be developed.

99. TRANSITION FROM WORK TO RETIREMENT: INNOVATIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES

L. Copperman and D. Montgomery
Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
90-AR-0021
(01) $74,992 April 1, 1980 to December 31, 1981

Objectives of this project include determination of: (1) costs and benefits to employers of innovative policies which provide a positive employment environment for older workers; and (2) incentives and disincentives for both workers and employers associated with innovative programs and policies for older workers, including costs, benefits, and constraints. A product of this research will include a "how to" handbook which provides information on innovative policies for older workers.

100. THE ADEQUACY OF EARNINGS REPLACEMENT THROUGH PRIVATE PENSIONS

G. Hendricks
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-A-1652
(01) $71,137 October 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979

This study identifies the major socio-demographic and pre-retirement income groups which are systematically excluded from the system of post-retirement private pension benefits. The extent of this exclusion is measured by comparing replacement rates of workers with private pension benefits to those with or without very low benefits. Possible reasons why some workers are excluded from the system are pinpointed. Finally, measures are developed of the extent of loss of retirement income and forced continuation in the labor force which results from exclusion from the private pension system.

101. THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CONSEQUENCES OF INCREASING OR ELIMINATING THE MANDATORY RETIREMENT AGE

R. Wertheimer
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-A-1653
(01) $83,751 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

This study investigates the direct effects of increasing or eliminating the mandatory retirement age through the design of an econometric model capable of measuring the indirect effects of such a policy change. The direct effect to be estimated is how the work behavior of older Americans will change if the mandatory retirement age is increased or eliminated. Additionally, this research estimates how these changes will impact the economic and social well-being of older Americans. The model is intended to capture the effects of eliminating or increasing the mandatory retirement age on the employment of non-aged workers. A particular emphasis is placed on the effects on the employment and promotional opportunities for youths, minorities, and women.

102. A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT FOR THE ELDERLY

J. O'Neill
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-A-1654
(01) $81,644 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980

The objective of this study is to examine the demand for and supply of part-time work for older Americans. This involves analysis of the opportunities for employment by older Americans in part-time jobs and the social and economic determinants of their willingness and ability to accept jobs. Factors influencing these issues (such as mandatory retirement provisions, age discrimination in employment, and employer attitudes toward part-time work) are addressed. Policy implications of adopting programs similar to those of phased retirement and part-time employment in foreign countries are examined.

103. IMPACT OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS ON OLDER WORKERS

J. P. Courbois
Appalachian State University, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Boone, NC 28608
90-A-1655
(01) $74,677 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

This project investigates the extent to which public employment and training programs serve the needs of older workers for the purpose of recommending ways of improving these programs. The study analyzes participation rates of older workers in manpower programs and measures impacts for older workers compared to younger workers.

104. PRIVATE PENSIONS AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

B. Schiller
The American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, NW, Washington, DC 20016
90-A-1673
(01) $74,207 October 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979

The general purpose of the research is to assess the extent to which the scope and content of private pension plans restrict the employment opportunities of older workers as a class or of low-income and minority workers in that class. It is hypothesized that private plans restrict workers' employment opportunities by: (1) restraining an older worker's response to alternative employment opportunities (including retirement); and (2) directly limiting alternative employment opportunities. These restrictions arise from explicit limitations of private plans as well as the implied relative costs of such provisions. The intent of the project is to identify and measure the significance of these restrictions.

105. OUTLAWING AGE DISCRIMINATION: ECONOMIC AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO THE ELIMINATION OF MANDATORY RETIREMENT

R. Clark
North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27650
90-A-1738
(01) $69,383 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

The objective of this study is investigation of the effects of the 1978 Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments on workers and institutions. Specifically, the study will assess retirement patterns by race, sex, income; responses of firms, using both Retirement History Study and National Longitudinal Survey data sets; and employment and mobility patterns of younger workers, minorities, and women.

106. RETIREMENT AGE POLICIES AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

L. Copperman and D. Montgomery
Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
90-A-1739
(01) $60,000 October 1, 1978 to August 31, 1979

This study made an assessment of consequences during the phase-in period of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act which became effective January 1, 1980. The objectives were to determine the probable impact of ADEA on both older and younger workers and to develop public policy recommendations with regard to administering the law and further proposed liberalization of the mandatory retirement age.

107. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE RETIREMENT DECISION PROCESS

B. Rosen and T. Jerdee
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
90-A-1741
(01) $149,832 October 1, 1978 to November 30, 1980

The research is aimed at clarifying the factors involved in the retirement decision process, identifying sources of bias and discrimination, and developing approaches that will reduce or offset the effects of age bias and other sources of error. Specifically, the study will develop a model of retirement decision process in organizations, assess the effects of age, race, sex, performance, health, organizational policies, and public policy constraints and inducements on retirement decisions, and develop policies and procedures to facilitate fair retirement decisions.

108. DEMOGRAPHIC, BIOMEDICAL, AND ECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON FUTURE RETIREMENT AGE POLICIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND FIVE WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

S. Rix
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Washington, DC 20007
90-A-1811
(01) $88,652 January 1, 1979 to December 31, 1979
(02) $94,397 January 1, 1980 to December 31, 1980

This project is a comparative analysis of the joint impact of demographic, biomedical, and economic factors on future retirement age policies in the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, United Kingdom, and Sweden. Special attention is given to problems of retirement income and employment opportunities and to policy responses by governments, trade unions, and employer federations or organizations.

109. EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIDDLE-AGED OLDER WHITE AND NON-WHITE WOMEN: A STATE-OF-THE-ART

D. Davis-Wong
National Center on Black Aged, Inc., 1424 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036
90-AR-2066
(01) $34,320 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1980

This project is a state-of-the-art analysis and annotated bibliography for White and non-White, mid-life, older women. Three components of this project are: (1) identification, description, and assessment of employment opportunities and barriers to employment for this group; (2) analysis of the major policy issues and programs in this area; and (3) recommendations for research questions for future study and for new legislation and programs that would contribute to improving the status of employment opportunities for older women.

110. AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE ELDERLY AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

M. Ozawa
Washington University, George Warren Brown School of Social Work, Lindell and Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63130
90-AR-2079
(01) $38,532 September 30, 1979 to November 30, 1980

The objective of this research project is to study the relationship between the human capital resources of the elderly and the probability of their participation in Supplemental Security Income (SSI). It is hypothesized that the elderly with a greater amount of human capital resources (such as capabilities to physically function, to engage in household chores, to interact with a variety of people, to live without outside help, and to feel generally optimistic about their financial condition) do not rely on SSI as often as those elderly with a lesser amount of such resources.

111. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

N. Benokraitis
University of Baltimore, 1420 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21201
90-AR-2082
(01) $22,573 September 30, 1979 to December 31, 1980

The focus of this study is on the characteristics of a group of displaced homemakers who are aged 40 years or older and who entered a Career Paths Program at the Baltimore Center for Displaced Homemakers. Special emphasis is given to the job entry/reentry processes and perceptions of important job attributes. An analysis of the relationship between these variables and employment rates of the sample will be made.

112. THE MINORITY RETIREE: AN UNTAPPED RESOURCE

P. Stanford and C. Baty
San Diego State University, University Center on Aging, 5300 Campanile, San Diego, CA 92182
90-AR-2108
(01) $232,610 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1981

The focus of this study is on the evolving role of minority retired -- Black and Mexican Americans -- in San Diego County, California and Denver County, Colorado. Factors which facilitate or deter the minority retirees' involvement in community organizations and activities will be analyzed. Such research will provide a knowledge-base for planning, developing, coordinating, and providing services to the minority retiree and for determing how increasing numbers of minority retired individuals can be utilized as community resources.

113. INTRAFAMILY TRANSFERS AND THE ELDERLY

M. Moon
University of Wisconsin, Board of Regents, U. W. Systems, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201
90-AR-2113
(01) $56,112 September 30, 1979 to December 31, 1980

This research will explore alternative procedures for estimating the size and extent of transfers of resources among relatives. Included will be an analysis of the characteristics of donor and recipient families and the economic aspects of the decision to live in groups. Findings will be disaggregated by such characteristics as family composition of the elderly, sex, age, race, region and urban-rural location. Alternative techniques for measurement of intrafamily transfers will be assessed.

114. MEASUREMENT OF INTRAFAMILY TRANSFERS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR

M. Kurz, N. Avrin, and E. Sheshinski
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 204 Junipero Serra Blvd., Stanford, CA 94305
90-AR-2119
(01) $108,770 September 30, 1979 to August 1, 1981

Three facets of the project are: (1) development of a model concerning the probable amount, direction, and types of intrafamily transfers; (2) development of techniques to obtain information on various dimensions of the model; and (3) development of a limited number of studies to test and validate the techniques to measure intrafamily transfers.

115. DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS: HOW AND WHY DO WORKERS SEEK AND FIND NEW TYPES OF WORK

J. Vanski and R. Toikka
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-AR-2123
(01) $149,411 September 30, 1979 to August 31, 1981

Unique problems of a population of displaced homemakers -- including probability of obtaining employment, job characteristics, personal attitudes and knowledge of the labor market, and discrimination -- will be analyzed. Existing legislation and programs will be assessed and several proposed demonstration projects will be developed.

116. IMPACT OF INFLATION ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF OLDER AMERICANS

R. Wertheimer
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-AR-2125
(01) $174,334 September 30, 1979 to September 29, 1981

This study will analyze the change in overall income experienced by cohorts of older Americans passing through their retirement during the period 1969-1975 and the way declines in real expenditures have been distributed among various consumption categories. Policy changes will be recommended that would shelter the incomes of the elderly from inflation.

HOUSING AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

NEW AWARDS IN FY 1979 AND 1980

117. CHANGING SERVICE NEEDS OF OLDER TENANTS

M. P. Lawton
Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141
90-AR-0006
(01) $137,938 March 1, 1980 to February 28, 1981
(02) $172,452 March 1, 1981 to February 28, 1982
(03) $ 30,000 March 1, 1982 to May 31, 1982

Five Federally-assisted housing sites for the limited-income elderly were studied in 1966-1968 by this grantee. Tenants were interviewed prior to occupancy and again one year after occupancy; the sites and neighborhoods were also studied. The current research proposes to study tenants, housing environment, and community context 12 to 14 years later in order to determine how tenants' competence has changed, whether service needs have changed, how the housing has adapted to changed needs (physically, programmatically, and administratively), how the housing and its tenants have interacted with the surrounding neighborhood and community, and the mutual impacts of housing and community on one another. In order to extend the generality of the conclusions, tentative findings available after two years will be tested in other sites across the country.

118. COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION AS PERCEIVED BY RESIDENT OLDER PERSONS: EXPLORATORY CASE STUDIES

D. Davis-Wong
National Center on Black Aged, 1424 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005
90-AR-0009
(01) $34,320 March 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981

The purpose of this study will be to gain a new perspective on displacement of low-income, long-time residents of neighborhoods undergoing revitalization. The elderly homeowners who are not displaced and plan to benefit from revitalization are studied in order to learn why they decided not to move and how they mananged to keep their homes. Information on their experiences will be made available to individual homeowners facing displacement and to public and private groups that serve the urban elderly.

119. CHANGING PROPERTIES OF RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES

A. Feldt
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-AR-0011
(01) $137,111 March 15, 1980 to March 14, 1981
(02) $189,114 March 15, 1981 to March 14, 1982

This study will estimate the number of privately-developed retirement communities that exist in the United States, estimate and number of persons now living in such communities, classify them into their major variations, and through a series of staged investigations, analyze a selected number of them in greater depth. Through improvements to the original estimates and classification, the goal of this study is to develop a better understanding of the communities' changing characteristics over time, particularly their ability to meet the needs of their residents for a wide range of services and specialized facilities.

120. A MINORITY RESEARCH PROJECT: THE IMPACT OF REHABILITATION, REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM ON ELDERLY HOMEOWNERS

L. Cain and B. Walters
Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207
90-A-1650
(01) $82,477 October 1, 1978 to October 31, 1979

The chief objectives are: (1) to determine housing rehabilitation needs of elderly homeowners including minority elderly; and (2) to recommend policies which will improve quality of housing of homeowners as they move into and through old age. The major purposes are: (1) to determine to what extent current programs are adequate; (2) to identify areas in need of policy change; and (3) to explore the feasibility of establishing a nationwide housing rehabilitation data bank. Three cities will be studied in depth. Basic data will be obtained from 20 additional cities.

121. A STUDY OF THE SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS OF DIVERSE GROUPS OF CHRONICALLY ILL AND PHYSICALLY IMPAIRED ELDERLY

S. Sherwood
Fall River Housing Authority, 85 Morgan Street (P.O. Box 989), Fall River, MA 02722
90-A-1651
(01) $56,673 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(02) $69,856 January 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

The purpose of this project is to identify through use of a typology vulnerable older persons who lack ability to independently obtain needed services in specialized housing. Such an approach will facilitate matching of services with types of housing applicants and selecting from new applicants for specialized housing those least likely to receive adequate services.

122. FEDERAL HOUSING SERVICES FOR COMMUNITY-RESIDENT ELDERLY

M. P. Lawton
Philadelphia Geriatric Center, 5301 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141
90-A-1660
(01) $81,109 October 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979

This project will attempt to gain a broad view of activity in relation to home repair, maintenance chore service, and rehabilitation of homes occupied by older people. No descriptive data are at hand to indicate the need, demand, participation, and problems associated with these services. Despite the fact that over 90% of older people live in ordinary communities, this group has been neglected by both Federal programs and social research. An effort will be made to determine how the characteristics of the elderly and of the programs themselves are associated with outcomes. In particular, the needs of the vulnerable elderly will be emphasized.

123. THE PLANNING AND IMPACT OF SERVICE-RICH AND PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED HOUSING FOR OLDER PERSONS

M. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, NY 10036
90-A-1663
(01) $73,878 October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979

This study is designed to provide information about the funding, planning, and delivery of services in service-rich public housing and about the relationships between service use on the one hand, and service management, operating characteristics, and tenant characteristics on the other. The study will also provide information about social relationships among impaired and unimpaired tenants and the degree of stigma which may be associated with impairment. Finally, the study will provide information about the preferences of older people for physical modifications vs. person-delivered services.

124. ASSESSMENT OF THE ADEQUACY OF FEDERAL HOME MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR LOAN OR GRANT PROGRAMS IN MEETING THE NEEDS OF ELDERLY HOMEOWNERS

N. Mayer
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-A-1675
(01) $74,349 October 1, 1978 to April 30, 1980

This study's overall research objective is to provide information needed for the design of housing maintenance and repair programs to serve elderly homeowners. To achieve this overall objective, four specific research objectives will be pursued: (1) estimate the need and demand of elderly persons for home maintenance and repair loan and grant programs; (2) determine the participation rates of elderly persons in Federal programs providing loans and grants for home maintenance and repair; (3) identify characteristics of the elderly, program requirements, types of assistance that programs provide, and other conditions that affect participation rates.

125. RESEARCH ON SERVICES NEEDED BY ELDERLY IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

D. Schultz and T. Barnekov
University of Delaware, College of Urban Affairs, Newark, DE 19711
90-A-1833
(01) $74,577 February 1, 1979 to March 30, 1980

This pilot study of elderly persons living in high rise, urban, suburban, and rural small town settings in the State of Delaware has two objectives: (1) assessment of needs that must be met for that population to live independently; and (2) assessment of problems of providing services adequate to those needs. The study will determine the services now being provided and make policy recommendations on how to improve service delivery which for some elderly is necessary for independent living.

126. SRO HOUSEKEEPERS: THE UNTAPPED CARETAKING MECHANISM FOR THE ELDERLY

P. C. Palanque-North
New York University, School of Medicine, Division of Gerontology, Urban Health Affairs, 550 First Avenue, New York, NY 10016
90-AR-2061
(01) $32,875 October 1, 1979 to November 14, 1980

This project will explore the nature of the relationship between housekeepers and Single Room Occupants (SRO) of SRO Hotels. The support system that housekeepers may provide, as well as the needs of homebound elderly SRO occupants will be explored. The project will analyze the impact of augmenting, through special training, the already existing caretaking capability of the housekeepers. Such knowledge will enable community workers, hotel staff, medical personnel, as well as residents of local communities, to better understand and enhance the caretaking mechanisms and the frail elderly residents of SRO Hotels.

127. AN INVESTIGATORY STUDY OF MANAGEMENT POLICY AND THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR THE ELDERLY

J. Bernstein
The Wright Institute, 2728 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704
90-AR-2065
(01) $31,577 October 1, 1979 to April 30, 1981

The project will investigate the range of currently existing policies and practices in California for tenant retention following changes in their physical, mental, economic, and social well-being. Emphasis will be on residents aged in their 70's and 80's in Federally-assisted independent living projects. Findings may be useful to State Departments of Aging and to local Area Agencies on Aging involved in coordinating social services with housing projects.

128. LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG ELDERLY RESIDENTS OF THREE NEIGHBORHOODS IN A CITY UNDERGOING REVITALIZATION

F. Smith
Stockton State College, Division of Social and Behavioral Science, Pomona, NJ 08240
90-AR-2080
(01) $32,073 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980

Three distinct minority and non-minority neighborhoods in Atlantic City, New Jersey, which are undergoing rapid community economic revitalization are being compared with regard to the life-satisfaction of the elderly residents. Analysis of neighborhood attributes critical in maintaining life satisfaction may be useful to officials and informal neighborhood leaders.

129. DETERMINANTS OF HOUSING CHOICE AMONG ELDERLY: POLICY IMPLICATIONS

S. Howell
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Laboratory of Architecture and Planning, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139
90-AR-2116
(01) $218,609 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $156,185 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

This project consolidates a body of gerontological data on variables related to housing decisions. Factors associated with housing behavior or elderly subgroups will be identified. Probable impacts of existing policies and programs in light of these factors will be analyzed. Finally, the project will recommend modifications and innovations in housing policy for the elderly.

130. ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE HOUSING CHOICES OF OLDER PERSONS

L. Turner
Bryn Mawr College, Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
90-AR-2118
(01) $203,834 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $ 93,261 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

This study focuses on the importance of various factors influencing housing choices of older persons and the barriers that may constrain some persons to housing that is too large and expensive for their needs. The housing transition process and the role of alternative public policies in encouraging or discouraging the selection of different housing options will be examined.

131. WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION EFFORTS ON OLDER PERSONS

J. Struyk, J. Zais, and P. Myers
The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037
90-AR-2120
(01) $245,486 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $104,054 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981

This project will focus on the impact of community revitalization efforts on older residents, especially those who are low-income, minority, and/or with health problems. Public policies and programs that address the problem and/or suggest alternatives will be evaluated. Technical, policy, and practice-oriented reports and recommendations for demonstration projects will be sent to various public and private organizations dealing with community revitalization programs and older Americans.

132. COMPARISON OF THE IMPACT OF SERVICE-POOR AND SERVICE-RICH PUBLIC HOUSING

M. Holmes
Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, NY 10036
90-AR-2121
(01) $50,058 October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980

The focus of this project is the impact of service-rich vs. poor public housing on Hispanic Black, and White impaired and well elderly. Among issues studied are service use, social interactions, participation in mutual tenant self-help activities, interaction with family and use of family supports, housing satisfaction, morale, and preferences for physical design modification vs. services. A pamphlet for policymakers and administrators will be sent to all State and Area Agencies.

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* SPECIAL PROJECTS *
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NEW AWARDS IN FY 1979 AND 1980

133. CODIFICATION OF RESEARCH ON MINORITY OLDER PERSONS

E. Stanford
San Diego State University, University Center on Aging, 5300 Campanile, San Diego, CA 92182
90-AR-0022
(01) $184,019 April 1, 1980 to December 31, 1981

The objectives of this project are to establish an organized body of minority aging knowledge, identify gaps in knowledge, assess reliability of the data, recommend future directions for research and demonstration projects, and disseminate and facilitate utilization of these findings. Emphasis is on improving the quantity, quality, utilization, and effectiveness of services, both formal and informal. The project will provide findings and recommendations in preparation for the 1981 White House Conference on Aging.

134. UTILIZATION AND PUBLICATION OF AN INSTRUMENT BANK IN AGING

D. Mangen
University of Southern California, Andrus Gerontology Center, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007
90-AR-0024
(01) $48,875 April 1, 1980 to August 31, 1981

The objectives of this project are to complete manuscript preparation and assist in production of a three-volume book on Research Instruments in Social Gerontology. Consultation and dissemination services are provided under this grant to researchers on instrumentation in the field of aging for one year while the book is being published.

135. NATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY AND THE AGED

E. Cohen and P. Taylor
Gerontological Society, 1835 K Street, NW, Suite 305, Washington, DC 20006
90-AR-0025
(01) $140,970 April 15, 1980 to April 14, 1982

A National Research Conference on Technology and the Aged will be conducted to provide for interdisciplinary development of state-of-the-art papers, demonstration projects, research agendas, and policy recommendations for Federal initiatives on technology transfer in the field of aging. Additionally, the project will establish a joint Gerontological Society-Western Gerontology Society Task Force on Technology and the Aging which will guide implementation of the Conference recommendations.

136. ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF DELIVERING LONG-TERM CARE: INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

M. Taber
University of Illinois, School of Social Work, 1207 West Oregon Street, Urbana, IL 61801
90-A-1893
(01) $14,955 March 1, 1979 to March 31, 1980

The focus of this conference, held in Washington, DC in March 1979, was on alternative service delivery of long-term care from an international perspective. Emphasis was on methods, exchange of information, review of current, and exploration of future, comparative international research on long-term care. The June 1980 issue of The Gerontologist published partial proceedings of the conference and supplemental papers on long-term care service delivery.

137. GERONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

R. Yin
American Institutes for Research in the Behavioral Sciences, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Avenue, Washington, DC 20007
90-AR-2173
(01) $369,074 October 1, 1979 to December 31, 1980
(02) $270,639 January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981
(03) $58,300 January 1, 1982 to November 30, 1982

The focus of the Gerontological Research Institute (GRI) is on support of AoA staff in planning and utilization of research activities. Specifically, GRI will: (1) assist in development of procedures for obtaining optimum input from researchers and users of the AoA research agenda; (2) assist in development of a utilization strategy for research products; (3) arrange for utilization reviews and conferences focusing on research reports; and (4) develop state-of-the-art papers for major research areas.

138. TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER FOR THE AGING

R. H. Batscha
Population Resource Center, 622 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017
90-AT-2122
(01) $173,613 October 1, 1979 to January 31, 1981
(02) $ 34,582 February 1, 1981 to June 30, 1981

The purpose of this project is to explore ways in which technological advances can be applied to the needs of the aged. The project is conducting a series of workshops and conferences designed to bring together experts from the sciences, corporate sectors, and gerontology to share information and plan specific strategies. Research materials to assist such cooperative efforts are being produced by the project.

139. DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF THE NURSING HOME INFORMATION PROJECT

E. Durman
University of Chicago, 5801 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60631
90-AR-0029
(01) $39,679 September 30, 1980 to September 29, 1981

This project will disseminate and assist with the utilization of materials which allow a local organization to develop a local guide to nursing homes. These guides provide assistance to consumers in selecting a nursing home when necessary.

140. MONITORING STATE ACTIVITIES FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

D. Puryear and B. House
John Hopkins University, Public Policy Program, Shriver Hall, Baltimore, MD 21218
90-AR-0030
(01) $8,912 September 30, 1980 to September 29, 1981

The purpose of this study is to monitor, describe, and analyze the delegate selection process in Maryland for its impacts on the final selection of State delegates to the White House Conference, the development of State constituencies for future aging initiatives, and the particular policy issues identified as high priority concerns for national programs for the aging.

141. CONTINUUM OF LONG-TERM CARE: HEALTH CARE OF THE ELDERLY: RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

M. Wylie
Gerontological Society, 1835 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006
90-AR-0002
(01) $109,987 April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981
(02) $113,525 April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1982
(03) $ 85,000 April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983

The project will place 15 gerontologists each in an agency setting to undertake applied research projects of immediate utility in policymaking and program development. Based on the premise that there is a need for strong and dynamic relationships between academic gerontologists and directors of aging agencies, the program seeks to effect a mutually beneficial marriage between theory and practice and to encourage the interdependence of theoretical research and practical administration.

CONTINUATION AWARDS IN FY 1979

142. FUNDING PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND PERFORMANCE OF STATE AND AREA AGENCIES ON AGING

C. Estes
University of California, School of Nursing, Department of Science and Behavioral Science, 1373 Third Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143
90-A-979

(01)	$263,368	September 30, 1976 to September 29, 1977
(02)	$278,333	September 30, 1977 to September 29, 1978
(03)	$141,628	September 30, 1978 to December 31, 1979
(04)	$141,628	January 1, 1980 to January 31, 1981

This project seeks to explain the extent to which State Units on Aging funding priorities, policy development, and enforcement and AAA performance, are externally conditional or associated with internal organizational characteristics or policies. The project is designed to obtain primary data from 16 Area Agencies on Aging and 8 State Units on Aging, with emphasis on practical indicators of outcome (dollar increases in aging programs and consideration of "who benefits"), assessment of potency of policy variables in explaining the dependent variable of performance, development of an explanatory model of program outputs and impacts, intermediate goals and influences on these, and development of a quasi-experimental design based upon a comparison of a trend-line performance forecast for each sampled Area Agency on Aging and State Unit on Aging and their actual performance. Aside from project reports and papers, major findings and recommendations will also be prepared for Federal and State legislative committees, or State and Area Agencies on Aging.

143. SUPPORTING FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION IN THE FIELD OF AGING

H. R. Johnson and J. Clubb
University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology and Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
90-A-1279

(01)	$118,114	October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978
(02)	$228,221	October 1, 1978 to February 29, 1980
(03)	$267,390	March 1, 1980 to February 28, 1981
(04)	$386,952	March 1, 1981 to February 28, 1982
(05)	$ 321,000	March 1, 1982 to February 28, 1983

Jointly funded by the Administration on Aging and the National Institute on Aging, this project supports and develops a national archive of computerized data on aging. The archive acquires, documents, processes, and distributes data of interest to researchers and program planners in the field of aging. A major emphasis is also given to training and consultation to improve the access to and usefulness of such data to program planners in the aging network.

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FISCAL YEAR 1981

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0031
Title: Work and Retirement: Aging Black Women
Grantee: University of Michigan, Institute of Gerontology, 520 E. Liberty, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
Principal Investigator: Rose C. Gibson
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $54,973

Objectives and Scope

The Institute of Gerontology at the University of Michigan proposes to conduct secondary analyses of data about older black women heads of households from a major national longitudinal study. The study will examine work experiences and the pre- and post-retirement situations of this population and investigate ways in which these factors are interrelated. The data on black females will be compared to those of white males, white females, and black males in order to identify work and retirement factors that distinguish older black women from these three race/sex groups. The findings will be used to: 1) suggest more informed directions for policymakers and service providers who are concerned about the poverty and social situations existing among older black women particularly with respect to post-retirement employment and pre-retirement preparation programs; and 2) generate hypotheses for future research on the retirement of black women.

Technical Approach

Data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics will be used to determine the work experiences (work patterns, commitment to work and job satisfaction); factors that are related to retirement satisfaction; and the retirement patterns of 300 black female heads of families who are 45 years old and over. The comparison groups are composed of 1,100 white males, 300 white females, and 400 black males. Thus, we will identify work and retirement experiences that are unique to black female heads of households. The potential moderating effects of occupation, region of residence, urban-rural, income, and education on the relationships under study will also be investigated. In general, descriptive univariate, bivariate, and multivariate procedures will be employed to analyze the data. Multivariate procedures will include multiple classification analysis.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

Extensive secondary analysis of the panel study data, as described above, will be accompanied by a bibliographic search. The data will be analyzed, interpreted, and prepared for: 1) an executive summary for State Units on Aging; 2) a final report to the Administration on Aging; and 3) publication in professional journals and presentations at professional meetings.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0032
Title: Policies Affecting the Income Adequacy of the Black and Hispanic Elderly
Grantee: Brandeis University, National Aging Policy Center on Income Maintenance, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254
Principal Investigator: James H. Schulz
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $74,938

Objectives and Scope

The National Aging Policy Center on Income Maintenance, housed at Brandeis University, proposes a project to examine "Policies Affecting the Income Adequacy of the Black and Hispanic Elderly." Using existing national samples, the project will: 1) identify the extent and nature of private pension plan coverage among Black and Hispanic workers; 2) determine the characteristics of various mechanisms for integrating social security and private pensions; 3) assess the impact of these integration mechanisms on the future retirement income of Blacks and Hispanics; 4) compare the situations of Blacks with those of Hispanics in relation to the findings outlined above; and 5) compare the situations of non-minority persons with those of Blacks and Hispanics in relation to the findings outlined above. Fulfillment of these objectives will provide a knowledge base for policy and planning decisions regarding pension integration provisions, and for informed planning estimates of the future need for social services to Black and Hispanic older persons who may be economically dependent.

Technical Approach

The project will analyze: 1) the new pension coverage data resulting from a supplement to the May 1979 CPS survey; 2) longitudinal survey data on work histories; and 3) BLS data on integration provisions in private pension plans. Results of these analyses of survey data will be combined to assess by computer modeling the interaction of these variables on retirement pension income.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

The final report of this project will be produced in a form suitable for dissemination, including an executive summary. The entire report and/or the executive summary should be useful for policymakers and planners in a number of contexts: decisions focused on the income adequacy of Black and Hispanic older persons; specific decisions on pension integration policies, to minimize adverse impacts on Blacks and Hispanics; general pension policy debates; and planning for future service systems and delivery capacities for meeting the needs of the Black and Hispanic elderly. Accordingly, the recommended targets for dissemination are: AoA policymakers and planners; public and private pension analysts, administrators, and advisory members; ad hoc National Commissions on pension policies; Congressional members and staff; and Black and Hispanic consumer and advocacy groups such as the National Center on the Black Aged and Asociacion Nacional Pro Personas Mayores.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0033
Title: Options for a National Tax Credit Policy to Encourage Noninstitutional Long-Term Care for the Elderly (Concept Paper)
Grantee: National Opinion Research Corp., 6030 S. Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637
Principal Investigator: Thomas C. Joe
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to March 1, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to March 1, 1982
Amount of Award: $24,560

Objectives and Scope

This project seeks to examine choices and specific options for a national tax credit policy to encourage care of the elderly by families and friends in non-institutional settings. A concept paper will be produced to provide Federal and State policymakers in the legislative and executive branches with information on various options for a tax credit policy. The two primary objectives of the project are: 1) to delineate the choices that must be made in designing a tax credit policy for care of the elderly; and 2) to articulate the probable substantive and financial impact of various options.

Technical Approach

The concept paper will be prepared over a five-month period according to six major tasks: 1) examine current approaches to tax credit policies for non-institutional care of the elderly through written materials, telephone conversations, and discussions with knowledgeable persons in AoA, Congress, HHS, and IRS; 2) assess the likely programmatic and financial impact of various policy options; 3) prepare a preliminary draft paper outlining the dimensions of a tax credit plan, alternative approaches, and their expected impact; 4) circulate the draft paper for comment by 25-50 State, Federal, and regional persons selected for their knowledge of LTC and/or tax schemes; and 5) revise, according to comments received and disseminated.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

The final paper will be distributed to approximately 150-200 persons including the following: selected AoA staff; State Offices on Aging and Health and Welfare Agencies, Congressmen, and other national interest groups and associations. Federal policymakers will be able to use the paper immediately in the policy debate concerning use of the tax system to foster community care of the elderly. This is likely to be most timely given the likelihood of major tax legislation in this Congressional session.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0034
Title: Commitment to Caregiving: The Consequences for Aged Family Members and for Governmental Services of Women Working
Grantee: Hunter College Jointly with Research Foundation of C.U.N.Y., 695 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021
Principal Investigators: Rose Dobrof, Roger Sherman, and Amy Horowitz
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $69,467

Objectives and Scope

The general purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the increasing female labor force participation on the care of the vulnerable elderly and to identify the implications of this trend for public programs and policy. With these overall purposes in mind, the proposed study is directed at the following objectives: 1) to determine the psychosocial effects of a female caregiver's occupational role upon her aged family member; 2) to examine the impact of working female caregivers on the use and demand of the formal service sector; 3) to assess the extent to which the older persons' primary group members -- including family, friends, and neighbors -- may intercede to replace services seriously curtailed or lost because of the employment of the female caregiver; and 4) to identify the types of older people most at risk because of the employment of their female caregiver.

Technical Approach

The proposed research concentrates on secondary analyses of two major gerontological studies. The first was conducted by Litwak (1977) of approximately 1,740 older people and their primary caregivers, a study population representing a stratified probability sample of community and institutional residents in the metropolitan areas of New York and Miami. The other study, by Dobrof and Horowitz (1979), is a survey of 203 primary caregivers to the impaired elderly receiving supportive services in New York City. Data in both studies were collected in personal interviews. The data permit a determination of the strength of, and conflict, in commitments to work, family, and caregiving roles among the major subsamples of women; and to assess the input of both formal and informal networks in the care of the aged. Primary data analytic techniques to be used include: cross tabulations, multiple regression and logistic regression.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

It is anticipated that study's findings will suggest numerous recommendations regarding policy and service initiatives to address the needs of the aged population in light of the changing roles of women. Dissemination plans within Brookdale include: preparation of papers for both publication and presentation at national conferences; presentation of research findings at conferences, workshops and colloquia regularly held by Brookdale Center on Aging as part of its ongoing programs; and testimony by staff at hearing and meetings with State and Federal official.

Grant Number: C090-AR-0035
Title: Aging and Accidents
Grantee: Buffalo Organization for Social and Technological Innovations, Inc., 1479 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14216
Principal Investigator: Sara Czaja
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $71,146

Objectives and Scope

Injuries and fatalities resulting from accidents, involving consumer products and building components represent a major health hazard to the elderly and a high cost to the nation. To provide cost-effective intervention against this hazard requires analyses of the epidemiology and the etiology of accidents as a function of age. The proposed research will examine an existing excellent accident data base and identify those accident types (called Hazard Patterns), involving environments or products which are most hazardous to the elderly. For the highest cost or highest priority Hazard Patterns, a detailed human factors analysis will be performed, to describe the causes of accidents. Based on the information gathered and generated, a "briefing package" will be developed and disseminated: 1) to those agencies now serving the elderly; 2) to those institutions which are actively engaged in promoting safety; and 3) to corporations seeking new product markets and/or concerned with increasing product safety.

Technical Approach

Over 1.4 million computerized, but brief accident cases, statistically representative of the U.S. population are available for computer analysis by age and product category. In combination with 45,000 detailed In-Depth Investigations, this provides capacity to select the 50 products and environments most hazardous to the elderly. Within these product categories, age-specific Hazard Patterns are developed, using knowledge of the human factors losses linked to age. A widely used injury cost model is used to select highest priority Hazard Patterns. For these priorities, a human factors model which examines "misfits" between task demand and human capability permits detailed analyses and strong causal inferences about the predicatable sequence of events and energy exchanges that result in accidental injury.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

Research products are: information about the types of accidents the elderly have; the products and environments most frequently involved; the frequency and severity of the injuries; the probable causes of these accidents; and the costs to the nation and effects on the lives of the elderly. These products will be packaged in several audience-specific formats and disseminated to four kinds of institutions, those which: 1) provide direct services to the elderly; 2) advocate for improved life for the elderly; 3) are mandated to increase accident safety; or 4) see business opportunities in products and environments with special safety features. The intent of the dissemination is to sensitize the nation to a serious problem, and to provide clear information for use in both public sector and private sector efforts to reduce elderly accidents and to increase their quality of life.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0036
Title: Predictors of Successful Home Care Plans
Grantee: University of Rochester, Medical Center - Center on Aging, Box 657, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, New York 14642
Principal Investigators: Franklin Williams and Bruce Bosmann
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $75,000

Objectives and Scope

The objective of this study is to develop recommendations about the types of social services individually or in combination with health services that most contributed to successful home care outcomes of disabled elderly clients of the Monroe County Long-Term Care Program, Inc. While these recommendations are based on data collected in Monroe County, New York, the results are applicable to all frail elderly.

Technical Approach

Age, sex, functional ability, availability of family supports, and individual home care services will be related to the success or failure of home care placement. The interrelationships among these independent variables as well as their association with the dependent variable (success) will be studied using techniques of multivariate analysis.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

The reports emanating from this project will be distributed to local, State, and Federal officials who are responsible for programs in areas of the Older Americans Act, Medicaid, Medicare, and Social Services (Title XX). An effort will be made to publish the findings in scholarly journals such as The Gerontologist, The New England Journal, and the Journal of the American Medical Association. The findings should be of value to those persons in a position to amend the benefit packages for frail older persons currently contained in OAA, and Titles XVIII, XIX, and XX, as well as to health planners and providers of care.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0037
Title: Problematic Life Situations: Cross-Cultural Variation in Support Mobilization Among the Elderly
Grantee: Portland State University, Institute on Aging, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207
Principal Investigator: Spero M. Manson
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $73,069

Objectives and Scope

Support is requested to enable an ongoing research project to extend data collection to three American Indian reservation communities. The practical and theoretical objectives of work in progress are: 1) to identify and characterize perceptions of problematic situations within the sociocultural settings of urban Black, White, and Indian elders; 2) to identify and characterize problem-solving styles of urban Black, White, and Indian elders in relation to mobilizing the social support required to cope with stressful life situations; 3) to determine the extent to which similar and different situations arise as problematic for urban Black, White, and Indian elders; 4) to compare and contrast variations in urban Black, White, and Indian elders' solutions to similarly problematic situations; and 5) to develop an instrument and pilot a research design which will enable one to examine the same questions across a wider range of sociocultural settings that involve these and other ethnic minority groups. The subject populations in the ongoing research project have been drawn from the greater Portland, Oregon metropolitan area. If this application is successful, elderly members of the Lummi, Nooksack, and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs will be sampled as well.

Technical Approach

The ongoing research project integrates recent advances in two previously unrelated fields -- social network analysis and person by situation interaction -- to produce an innovative approach to the cross-cultural investigation of when and how urban Black, White, and Indian elderly mobilize their respective support systems (formal and informal) to cope with situations that are especially problematic for them. Two data collection instruments -- a psychosocial network inventory and a support mobilization technique -- will be administered to 180 elderly members of the Lummi, Nooksack, and Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs by same sex and same ethnicity research assistants during two separate one hour interviews. The resulting data will be analyzed to identify similar and different perceptions of problematic situations and to compare patterns of support mobilization within and between the elderly samples in the ongoing research projects.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

Findings will be disseminated in various gerontological and minority publications. Newsletters and Journals of The National Center For American Indian and Alaska Native Mental Health Research - which collaborates with our Institute on Aging - will provide excellent communication channels in reaching appropriate professionals serving the minority aged.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0038
Title: Differential Characteristics and Rates of Growth of Minority Sub-Populations: Projections of Need and Service Demands Over Time
Grantee: Community Research Applications, Inc., 1560 Broadway, Suite 1214, New York, New York 10036
Principal Investigator: Douglas Holmes
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $74,731

Objectives and Scope

The objectives of the proposed project are to perform additional analyses on data collected by CRA during three prior national studies of services to minorities, augmented by such data as are obtainable from other research studies, and to collect additional data from a limited number of sites, so as to provide: meaningful distinctions among subgroups which exist within the Federally-designated minorities; assessment of differential need and barriers to service use among the minority groups/subgroups; a current description of services available to meet this differential need; and demographic projections, by minority subgroups, with accompanying projections of service needs over a 20-year period.

Technical Approach

CRA will perform the additional secondary analyses required to meet study goals, and will use a professional Technical Advisory Committee, in specification of data elements, identification of service providers serving particular groups, provision of qualitative data to accompany quantitative demographic projections, etc. Additional data will be collected in a maximum of five multi-ethnic planning and service areas which include groups not specifically studied heretofore, e.g., elderly refugees. The site visit data will be integrated with existing data prior to final data analysis.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

A principal product of the proposed study would be a Handbook, targeted specifically to service providers. Results will also be presented at the Gerontological Society Meetings, and submitted to such journals as The Gerontologist for possible publication.

Grant Number: 0090-AR-0039
Title: Focal Points: A Feasibility Study of Two Urban Models
Grantee: New York City Department for the Aging, 2 Lafayette Street, New York, New York 10007
Principal Investigator: Mary J. Mayer
Project Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Total Budget Period: October 1, 1981 to September 30, 1982
Amount of Award: $51,747

Objectives and Scope

The study will examine two models of focal points for coordinating services. The overall objective is to examine the feasibility for an urban Area Agency of the focal point concept as a means to achieving coordinated services. Subsidiary objectives are to determine the extent to which coordination is achieved through these models and the benefits for elderly people and for participating service providers.

Technical Approach

Building on baseline data from a process evaluation of focal point models that indicate the interactions and relationships among the Area Agency, community service providers, and other community organizations, this project will utilize a case-studies combined with a process-oriented qualitative research approach to permit data analysis at three levels of generalization to examine the operational phase of two models of focal points with emphasis on service management and benefits to older people.

Recommended Dissemination and Utilization Strategy

Study findings will have significance at several levels. At the Federal level, they will convey implications for future policy formulation regarding the focal point mandate and possible amendment of the provisions for focal points in the Older Americans Act. Also, at the Federal level, the findings will generate information to be taken into consideration in developing criteria for focal points as well as guidelines. For Area Agencies, the findings will both identify components of the models for replication in the development of focal points and offer guidelines for implementation.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1982 0-383-230/8671